



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE
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Fig. 1.7

MEMPHIS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1921.

(1 Page, 8 words)

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

DISCUSSION

Exemption—Mukhammad Saïyid-ud-din Bahadur, Theroet Registrar of Gokharn, privilege leave for three months from 1st January 1921, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with permission to prefer the Christmas holidays subject to the conditions of article 279 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Faculty—M R By. D. Bena. Hon. Acting Joint Sub-Registrar I, Comrade, Inam at District Registrar, Madurai, during the absence of Mahomedul Haq (Kand-e-Pala) Mahadev, District Registrar, an leave or sick leave orders.

G. M. SCHMIDT,
Research Director of Experimentation

Washington, 20th December 1948.

INDEXES

No. 114. *Transfer*.—The following transfer of a District Marshal has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.H. Ry. Annapolis Embargo: Ben Annapolis, from Hamschadrapuram to Villanagum (A&S)
usually, which is to be spaced on the 1st January 1921. It had some change to his land
check and was expeditiously.

¹ No. 118. *Appointment and Pledge*.—M.R.S. J. Homeward Ayer, Religious Ayer Award.
A.A. A.A., High Court Vakil practicing at Madras, is appointed as an Assistant Master and is posted
to Bangalore District. To join expeditiously.

High Court, Madras,
22 December 1924.

H. E. COURTNEY, Jr.
Director

BOARD OF NAVIGATORS.

SALE, ANDERSON AND COMPANY, DEPARTMENT.

Encom—Order under 501 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 127, Financial, dated the 26th March 1949, Mr. Charles James Goodberry, Inspector, is granted privilege to attend here monthly from date of relief.

In modification of the privilege leave for three months and three days granted to M.R.Sy. Parameswari Appayyaiah Muthu. Ayar Arangal in Board's notification, dated the 2nd December 1920, he is now granted privilege leave for three months and twenty-eight days from date of his return at Madras.

Transfer.—M.R.Sy. Nabhish Krishnaiah, Assistant Inspector, Sri Lanka, from the Adhi Bhakthi in the charge of the Northern District Court, via M.R.Sy. Padi Paramasara Bhadrappa, Assistant Inspector, is posted from such charge. To join urgently on relief.

M.R.Sy. Palaniam Aduyutha Nishanthi, Assistant Inspector, from the charge of the South Trichopoly in the charge of the Tanjore District Court. To join expeditiously on relief by Inspector M.R.Sy. V. Ramaswami Appayyaiah Arangal. This entails his transfer to the Tanjore District.

Transfer.—(a) Mr Henry John Quinn, Inspector, from the Kottichenali in the Tanjore District, via Mr Charles James Barclay, Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief.

(b) Abdul Mukham Sahib Bahadur, Inspector, from the Seelachiding in the Kottichenali District. To join on relief.

(c) M.R.Sy. G. Parameswari, Assistant Inspector, Coimbatore, from the Mangudi in the charge of the Seelachiding District. To join at once without working relief.

Madras (Seyyid Hassan), Madras,
20th December 1920.

D. S. STRATHAIR,
acting Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS

Leave.—Under article 242 (a) and 242 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. W. D. LeFevre, Assistant Superintending, then Pimping Station, Elora, Central division, is granted privilege leave for two days with effect from 2nd January 1921 together with passbook in profit and off respectively the Christmas and Pongal holidays in his leave.

Madras, 22nd December 1920.

Posting.—M.R.Sy. A. N. Subramani Ayar Arangal, Assistant Engineer, Madras Engineering Service, transferred to this Circle in Public Works Department, Notification No. 2704-C, dated 19th December 1920, is posted to Elora, Elora District for the charge of the Southern subdivision.

Madras, 20th December 1920.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—Under article 242 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave from the 15th December 1920 to 25th January 1921 is granted to M.R.Sy. R. V. Manojimal Pillai Arangal, Assistant Engineer, Madras Engineering Service, in charge of Bridge Subdivision of the South Presidency division.

Madras, 22nd December 1920.

M. BROWN,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Transfer.—M.R.Sy. M. S. Venkatarama Ayar Arangal, Assistant Engineer, posted to this circle in Government Notification No. 2411 C, dated 22nd December 1920, is reported to the charge of the Sharnadri subdivision of the Tanjore division.

Trichopoly, 21st December 1920.

G. F. RAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

MEMORANDA

Leave.—In modification of the orders already issued, Civil Assistant Surgeon G. H. Philip, M.B., Assistant to Surgeon, Third Division, Madras, is permitted to avail himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him, with effect from 24th December 1920 onwards.

Extension of leave.—The privilege leave for one month and twenty days already granted to Civil Assistant Surgeon Veijla Ghulam Hassan, M.B., Assistant to Surgeon, Second Division, Madras, is extended by two days.

Madras, 26th December 1920.

Leave.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon T. C. Joseph, M.B., attached to Provincial Children's Party C, is hereby granted privilege leave for one month with effect from date of relief.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon P. R. Venkatarama Ayar, M.B., Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore, to be Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore, via Civil Assistant Surgeon D. Krishnaswami, M.B., M.R.C.S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon D. Krishnaswami, M.B., M.R.C.S., Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore, to be Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore.

Civil Assistant Surgeon T. R. Sundaram Ayar, M.B., M.R.C.S., just returned from Military duty and granted leave, is appointed as Resident Medical Officer, Government Hospital, Bangalore, via Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore, via temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon H. M. Mathias, M.B., M.R.C.S.

On leave granted.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon H. M. Mathias, M.B., M.R.C.S., Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore, on relief, is placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1 COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Patent Act, 1904, with II A.D. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Executive and Designs Act (V of 1880) must be made in English and addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed and a full address given in all communications.

3. *Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price not repaid) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1917, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

4. *Advises*—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of obtaining inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public domain; (3) to recommend any particular Agent; or (4) to make the disposal of inventions. Models are not registered unless specifically asked for. Inventions must be so framed that the Rules and Instructions for the preparation of drawings as given in the Handbook should be strictly followed. A provisional patent cannot be obtained under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

5. *Applications are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent office in the countries concerned.*

6. *Fees are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Act. When charges are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of such charges; any charges not payable in Calcutta are subject to deduction for which due allowance should be made. It is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money order or postal note payable to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.*

7. *Drawings and properly made copies are not registered and models are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration. Neither does the Act deal with process, photographs, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1912.*

8. *Printed specifications of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the Gazette of India. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 5 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—*

Alameda—R.G. Technical Institute.

Alameda—Public Library.

Bombay—Indian Institute of Science.

Bombay—Department of Commerce and Industries.

Bombay—Board Office.

Calcutta—Victoria Technical Institute, Esplanade.

Calcutta—The Bombay Technical Engineering Association, No. 12, Sudder Road, Park.

Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1 Council House Street.

Calcutta—City Engineering College, 51 Park.

Calcutta—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

Calcutta—Office of the Commissioner, Bardhaman Division.

Calcutta—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

Dacca—Office of the District Board, Dacca.

Dacca—Office of the Deputy Commissioner.

Dacca—Revenue Department of the Highways and the Minor's Management.

Dacca—Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.

Dacca—Office of the Deputy Commissioner.

Dacca—Public Library.

Dacca—The Patent Office, 21 Southampton Buildings, W.C.

Dacca—Board Office, Esplanade.

Dacca—College of Engineering.

Dacca—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.

Dacca—Victoria Technical Institute.

Dacca—College of Engineering.

Dacca—Office of the District Secretary, Department of Revenue.

Dacca—Thames College.

Dacca—Office of the Collector.

Dacca—U.S.A.—The Patent Office.

9. *Specifications of inventions which have been notified in the Gazette of India in full under the provisions of the Patents and Designs Act (V of 1880) are not printed, but copies may be inspected at, payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta; the Board Office, Esplanade, Madras; the Board Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary in the Government, Bangalore; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Calcutta. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Board Office, Bombay, and in the Government Library, Madras.*

9. Publication on sale at the Patent Office:—

	From Rs. & p.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and Instructions)	1 0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	2 0
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1912 (Unrevised Hindi) ..	2 0
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	2 0
(e) Weekly Notifications (Extracts from the Gazette of India)	1 0
Annual subscription with postage	5 0
(f) Inventions (unclassified subject-matter) Index 1900-1929 and	1 0
chronological lists, 1900-1910	1 0
(g) Inventions (unclassified subject-matter) Index 1900-1911 and	1 0
chronological lists, 1900-1911	1 0
(h) Patent Office Journals (issued quarterly)	each 5 0
(i) Patent Office Journals, 1924, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918	5 0
(j) Printed specifications of inventions since 1915	5 0

T. LONGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

CHANGE OF NAME OF RANGE.

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the present Madhavaram range of West Cuddalore division will be hereinafter known as Kandaswaram range with effect from 1st January 1931.

Madras, 23rd December 1930.

J. S. SEXTON,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Cuddalore.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CALCUTTA.

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A. H. HARTLEY,
Off. Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

Calcutta, 1st January 1931.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AND
SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

In pursuance of public notification on page 239 of Part II of the *First St. George's Gazette*, dated 20th November 1929, notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1029-M, dated 11th August 1929, the examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Buildings near Seven Wells, Madras, on Monday the 19th and Tuesday the 21st February 1931 commencing at 9 a.m.

1. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed form so that they may reach the Secretary Engineer's office on or before the 20th January 1931, after which date no applications will be considered. Applications for admission to the examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the *First St. George's Gazette*, dated 20th October 1929, pages 225 to 241 and must be supported by the accompanying fee referred to in this rule, and those not admission to the examination for Certificate of Competency in accordance with this rule.

2. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

3. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, registered and addressed as follows:—

Applicants for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.

To
The Secretary Engineer to the Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chapin, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped entries will be rejected.

4. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and addresses distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the Examination will be summarily rejected. Applications in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published as specified in paragraph 5 above.

7. Applicants must send copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

F. W. IRELAND,

*Off. Secretary to Government and
President, Board of Examiners.*

Madras, 12th December 1916.

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(CORNER OF RAKE STREET AND STEARNS ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

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(2) WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

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Z. A. CHAPMAN,

Librarian.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified that treasure consisting of five gold coins hidden in a small pot buried in the open air of Yachuk Yach-rappa of Bannurpalli, District of Sivakasi village of Madras taluk, was discovered by M/s Panchala alias Ramaswami and Thudala alias Ramaswami of the village on or about February 19. The value of the same assessed from the District is approximately estimated at Rs. 50.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Amavapur on the 11th day of April 1920 at Amavapur in view of the matter being required law and determined according to law.

Assistant Collector's Office,
12th November 1919.

It is hereby notified that treasure, consisting of one whole rupee, one silver two-anna piece and 100 silver quarter rupee pieces amounting in all to Rs. 14-2-0 hidden in one of the two wells and copper vessels buried in a dilapidated house in the middle of the main bazaar of Panchi town, District of Sivakasi, belonging to the goddess Sri Amrita Thammeswar, was discovered by Sathu Sathana on or about the 12th July 1919. The value of the two copper vessels is estimated to be Rs. 5.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure and the vessels or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector on Monday the 14th day of April 1920 at 11 a.m., at Amavapur in view of the matter being required law and determined according to law.

Assistant Collector's Office,
12th November 1919.

A. RAMACHA KRISHNAIAH,

Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1912), that, on or about the 13th day of July 1919, treasure consisting of the undetermined articles valued at Rs. 14-2-0 was found hidden in the open air in the village of Sivakasi District, District of Sivakasi.

4. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office at Bannurpalli, District, on the 11th day of February 1921 in order to the matter being required law and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act—

Description of property.

Value.

Three gold coins weighing 50/100 annas or 14/11 tola

Rs. 4. 0.
12 8 11

Collector's Office,
12th September 1919.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1912), that on the 13th day of March 1920 treasure consisting of the undetermined articles valued at Rs. 14-2-0 was found hidden in the open air in the village of Sivakasi District, District of Sivakasi.

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office at Bannurpalli on the 11th day of June 1921 in order to the matter being required law and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property.

Value.

Eight gold coins weighing 54 tola

Rs. 4. 0.
14 8 0

Collector's Office,
12th December 1919.

A. UPENDRA PAI,
Assistant Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1912) that on the 12th July 1919 the undetermined articles valued at about Rs. 180 were found by Ramu Ramaswami, daughter of Yachuk, and Ramu Ramaswami and Madhava, sons of Chittoor of Thammeswar, Ongala taluk, District of Sivakasi, in the village of Sivakasi District, District of Sivakasi at a place where treasure is shown.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cochin at his office on the 15th February 1901, in the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property.	Weight.	Height.	Value.
Treasure	(1) 1000 1 pound	1 7	100
Images	(2) 1000 500 grains	1 8	
of	(3) 1000 200 ..	1 80	
	(4) 1000 100 ..	1 80	
	(5) 1000 100 ..	1 80	

Collector's Office,
15th September 1900.

T. H. ELL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 (VI of 1878), that on or about 10th July 1900 a treasure consisting of various pieces of gold coins of the reign of the Marathas of Aund, approximately valued at Rs. 15-0-0 was discovered while preparing a well in the house of one Vithayal Rao of Edathur village, Thiruvananthapuram, which is the South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Pondicherry on the 15th February 1901 in order to have the matter required into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
15th August 1900.

D. F. S. L. GUYFF,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of Act VI of 1878, that the subterranean articles of treasure were found by Panchama Nayappan, son of Kuman of Kallian village, Kottayam taluk, Madras District, while excavating a well in S.P. No. 102-08 of the village named as "Thiruvananthapuram" panchama:-

Name of article.	Description of treasure.	Approximate value.
(1) One Annam (Silver coin)	100 0 0
(2) Small Annam	100 0 0
(3) Tanged	1 0 0
Total ..		200 0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on 15th March 1901 in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th September 1900.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of Act VI of 1878 that the subterranean articles of treasure were found by Panchama Taluk, son of Kuman, at Kallian village, Kottayam taluk, while excavating a well in S. No. 102-08 of the above village named as "pattu dry":-

Name of article.	Description of treasure.	Estimated value.
1. One Pearl	10 10 0
2. One Nukar	10 10 0
3. One	10 10 0
4. Small Pearl	10 10 0
5. Small Pearl	10 10 0
6. One	10 10 0
7. One Nukar with Thread	10 10 0
8. One Nukar with Thread	10 10 0
9. One Nukar with Thread	10 10 0
10. One Nukar with Thread	10 10 0
11. One Nukar with Thread	10 10 0
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98. One Nukar with Thread	10 10 0
99. One Nukar with Thread	10 10 0
100. One Nukar with Thread	10 10 0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on 15th March 1901 in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th October 1900.

P. G. GUYFF,
Collector.

* It is hereby notified under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1912, that on the 16th August 1920, eight gold dahi and seven and certain other jewels valued at Rs. 48-0-0 were found in a low growth of prickly-pine lands S. W. No. 141-3, a piece land in Palakkad village, Adichan taluk, North Arcot district, by a girl named Unnesami, aged about 12 years.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Villupuram on the 22nd day of February 1921 in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
16th September 1920.

H. M. MOODY,
Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

CULTIVATED CROPS OF 1920.

The area under water in 1920 is estimated at 370,000 acres as compared with 426,000 acres estimated on the same date last year, a decrease of 56,000 acres. The area actually recorded last year at the close of the season was 474,000 acres. The decrease is general, but is heavier in the Cisterns and Dams where the partial failure of the south-west monsoon prevented the usual area being sown. In the north a large initial decrease has in some extent been made up by late sowings.

3. The crop has been badly affected by caterpillars in parts, and generally by the irregular rains. The yield is therefore below normal, and is estimated at 41,300 tons for the whole of Madras.

4. Figures by districts are given below.

(Area in hundreds of acres, i.e., 10 being omitted; yield in hundreds of tons, i.e., 10 being omitted).

District and crops.	Estimated area sown with water in 1919 (1)	Estimated area sown with water in 1920 (2)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in area sown with water (3)	Percentage of the estimated total area sown with water (4)	Estimated yield of the crop in 1919 (5)	Estimated yield of the crop in 1920 (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in yield (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra	6.0	5.1	-0.9	85	8	8	-
Bombay	10.0	12.2	+2.2	87	8	1.2	+0.2
Madras	5.0	5.1	+0.1	78	4	5	+1
North	14.0	14.0	-	70	4	2.4	+1.4
South	14.0	14.0	-	88	6.4	5.1	-1.3
Total, Madras ..	70.0	70.0	-	84	7.4	11.0	+3.6
Bombay	10.0	12.2	+2.2	85	1.2	1.2	-
Bombay	24.0	24.0	-	60	1.2	1.2	-
Bombay	24.0	24.0	-	20	2.0	1.0	-1.0
Bombay	24.0	24.0	-	100	1.0	1.0	-
Total, Madras ..	100.0	100.0	-	60	4.4	3.4	-1.0
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	80	1.0	1.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	100	1.0	1.0	-
Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	80	1.0	1.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	100	1.0	1.0	-
Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	80	1.0	1.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	100	1.0	1.0	-
Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	80	1.0	1.0	-
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Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
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Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	100	1.0	1.0	-
Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	80	1.0	1.0	-
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Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
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Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	80	1.0	1.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	100	1.0	1.0	-
Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
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Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	80	1.0	1.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	100	1.0	1.0	-
Total, Madras ..	10.0	10.0	-	90	2.0	2.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-	80	1.0	1.0	-
Bombay	10.0	10.0	-</				

Return showing the actual consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 18th December 1930.

(Note.—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of previous year.		For the current week.		Total from 1st February to corresponding week of previous year.		For the current year from 1st February to date.		Total from 1st February to date.	
	Consumption in mills.	Exported by sea.	Consumption in mills.	Exported by sea.	Consumption in mills.	Exported by sea.	Consumption in mills.	Exported by sea.	Consumption in mills.	Exported by sea.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Terrace cotton	167	164	18	24	22,677	22,677	41,268	3,394	11,407	
Ordinary	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	
Woolfing and Waster	111	111	111	111	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	
Generators	10	10	10	10	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	
Other cotton	8	8	8	8	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	
Total	2,483	2,483	2,483	2,483	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	22,677	

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of the previous year by direct mills.

(b) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of the previous year by direct mills.

(c) Exports by sea to the current year were Madras 18; Telukutta 24; Calcutta 28.

(d) Exports to the Madras Presidency by plane to the Madras Presidency Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(e) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(f) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(g) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(h) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(i) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(j) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(k) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(l) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(m) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(n) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(o) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(p) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(q) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(r) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(s) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(t) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(u) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(v) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(w) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(x) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

(y) Exports to the Madras Presidency by sea to the Madras Railway for 12,437, to the Madras Railway for 4,251, and to the Madras Railway for 4,251.

Madras, 21st December 1930.

H.S.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

THEATRON—1998.

* Including the 2001 benefit

Summary showing the Mares and Stallions registered in certain districts of the Kansas Passenger exclusive of Swindish villages during the month of June 1913.

DISTRICT.													COUNTY.																	
Population according to Census of 1910.	Portfolio.	Population for which entries were received.	County.									County.						Total County.			County.									
			Adams.	Barber.	Cherokee.	Clark.	Comanche.	Deer Creek.	Total Entries.			Ellis.	Franklin.	Grady.	Harvey.	Jefferson.	Lincoln.	M.	F.	Total.	McPherson.	Neosho.	Nowata.	Osage.	Osawatomie.	Polk.	Shaw.	Wagon Wheel.	Wichita.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1,473,878	Males	1,473,878	2	1	301	3,431	910	8	1,808	1,767	3,575	1	..	27	2,024	173	18	1,498	1,418	2,916	84	48	132	12	148	264	176	388		
715,710	Females	715,710	..	..	10	1,896	14	8	436	621	1,057	..	..	14	818	5	8	341	310	651	..	..	2	..	..	..	80	67		
2,189,588	Total	2,189,588	2	1	311	5,327	178	16	2,244	2,388	4,632	1	..	41	2,842	178	26	1,839	1,728	3,567	84	48	134	12	148	264	256	455		
COUNTY—Total																														
Population according to Census of 1910—Total	Sex Ratio	Population for which entries were received—Total	COUNTY—Total																										Total	
			COUNTY—Total																										Total	
			COUNTY—Total																										Total	
			COUNTY—Total																										Total	
1,473,878	Males	1,473,878	66	10	67	66	..	2	1	0	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	268	261	529	18	1	..	..	..	18	1			
715,710	Females	715,710	20	17	12	9	..	1	0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	200	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,189,588	Total	2,189,588	86	27	79	75	..	3	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	362	461	823	18	1	..	..	..	18	1			

Tables showing the Cities and Towns registered in the Measurement of the Marine Fisheries during the month of June 1926.

Map showing the States and Territories registered in the Manufacture of the various kinds of fish																							
No.	State.	Registered Ports.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Species.										Total.									
				Open.						Total.				Total.									
				Salmon.	Trout.	Salish	Chinook.	Halibut.	Mackinac.	Other	Total.			Salmon.	Trout.	Salish	Chinook.	Halibut.	Mackinac.	Other	Total.		
											M.	F.	Total.								M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Oregon	Oregon	15,822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	11	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portland	51,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	12	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Seaside	18,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Astoria	4,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	Seattle	48,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Spokane	2,514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Everett	10,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bellevue	14,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	Boise	36,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	56	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Idaho Falls	14,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shoshone	10,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Blackfoot	10,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	San Francisco	42,371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	40	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	San Diego	41,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	San Jose	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stockton	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	Houston	38,101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	San Antonio	14,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	El Paso	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fort Worth	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	Albuquerque	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Santa Fe	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Las Alamos	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Las Cruces	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	Phoenix	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tucson	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Flagstaff	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prescott	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	Denver	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Boulder	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fort Collins	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Longmont	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	Butte	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Helena	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Great Falls	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Missoula	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	Cheyenne	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laramie	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rock Springs	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wheatland	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	Salt Lake City	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Provo	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. George	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Albany	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	Reno	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carson City	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Elko	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sparks	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	Boise	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Idaho Falls	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shoshone	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Blackfoot	11,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Continued on next page.

(Continued on next page.)

Return showing the Entries and Drawings registered in the MORTIFICATION of the Madras Parliament during the month of June 1830.—

[illegible]

4. If β is a unit, then β^{-1} is a unit.

[illegible]

Figures showing the Deaths and Deaths registered in the Social Tables of the Marine Department containing over 10,000 inhabitants during the month of June 1934.

[illegible]

(Grouped by sex and age)

Map showing the storms and tsunamis registered in the Ryukyu Trench of the Mariana Trench extending over 10,000 kilometers during the month of June 1925—end

[illegible]

Summary showing the BATHS and DENTURES registered in the Bureau Years of the Kansas Partnership working over 10,000 individuals during the month of June 1924—cont.

Baths													Dentures									
Agency	Bath Towns	Dentures awarded in the Month of June, 1924.	Crown						Dentures	Crown						Totals						
			Resident	Non-Resident	Adult in Charge	Infants	Minors	Other	M.	F.	Total	Resident	Non-Resident	Adult in Charge	Infants	Minors	Other	M.	F.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
General -	DeKalb	12,228					11	0	7	8	15											
	DeKalb	18,043					20	0	20	0	20											
	DeKalb	15,519					27	0	27	0	27											
	DeKalb	30,000					27	0	27	0	27											
	DeKalb	10,000					27	0	27	0	27											
	DeKalb	14,500					27	0	27	0	27											
	DeKalb	13,000					27	0	27	0	27											
Temporary -	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	13,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	13,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	13,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
Adults -	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	13,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	13,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	13,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
Infants -	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	13,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	13,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	13,000					14	0	14	0	14											
	DeKalb	15,000					14	0	14	0	14											
Total			1,000,000				1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000											

Jan. 4, 1921.

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

18

(Read over on next page.)

Tables showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Roman Towns of the MADRAS PROVINCE (including Ceylon)

for the month of June 1920-21.

District.		Roman Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	MAY-JUNE and Census of India																								Deaths registered in the month of June 1920-21.			
				Children.		Infants.		Males.		Females.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Secondary diseases.		Deaths.															
				M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.			
				13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Madras.	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tamil Nadu.	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Coimbatore.	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Tamil Nadu.	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Chennai	1,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Total			1,120,965	12	12	7	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			

Madras, 20 December 1920.

R. L. PRATT, Dist. Off. S.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Return showing the Buses and Drivers registered in the Metropolitan of the Marine Department for the week ending 10th October 1930.

BUSES.										DRIVERS.															
District.	Municipal town.	Population working in the Marine at 1921.	Buses.					Trucks.					Drivers.					Classes.							
			Motor bus.	Motor goods.	Trucks.	Trucks.	Trucks.	M.	F.	Total.	Motor bus.	Motor goods.	Trucks.	Trucks.	Trucks.	M.	F.	Total.	Class.	Trucks.	Trucks.	Trucks.	Trucks.	Trucks.	Trucks.
Bath.	Chiswick	17,492	..	..	..	32	..	6	8	10	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	11,484	..	..	..	8	..	1	4	10	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,304	..	..	..	10	..	7	3	10	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	11,418	..	..	..	35	..	17	3	25	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	9,104	..	..	..	6	..	6	2	8	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	17,100	..	..	..	18	1	8	5	11	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,825	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,110	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,127	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,118	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,891	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol.	Stratford	10,195	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stratford	10,195	..	..																			

[illegible]* *Wet, muddy soil.*

M. ANJALI RAO,
Asst. Surg. Genl., India Off. of Indus.

Madras, 19th December 1932

Statement showing Trade Imports and Exports in each quarter of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 1st January 1901.
(10 = October; N = November.)

[22] ———, *Topologie*, 6. au. (Holtzmann),

[illegible]

testified in evidence or having been testified in evidence have been rejected in the same way in the previous period are mentioned in the said schedule will, unless previously indicated, be destroyed after 1st March 1911.

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Year	Number of deaths	Number and year of eruptions	Number and year of eruptions
1795, 1806, 1827, 1838, 1841, 1848 and 1850	1795, 1806, 1827, 1838, 1841, 1848 and 1850	1795, 1806, 1827, 1838, 1841, 1848 and 1850	1795, 1806, 1827, 1838, 1841, 1848 and 1850
1803	1803	1803	1803
1804	1804	1804	1804
1805	1805	1805	1805
1806	1806	1806	1806
1807	1807	1807	1807
1808	1808	1808	1808
1809	1809	1809	1809
1810	1810	1810	1810
1811	1811	1811	1811
1812	1812	1812	1812
1813	1813	1813	1813
1814	1814	1814	1814
1815	1815	1815	1815
1816	1816	1816	1816
1817	1817	1817	1817
1818	1818	1818	1818
1819	1819	1819	1819
1820	1820	1820	1820
1821	1821	1821	1821
1822	1822	1822	1822
1823	1823	1823	1823
1824	1824	1824	1824
1825	1825	1825	1825
1826	1826	1826	1826
1827	1827	1827	1827
1828	1828	1828	1828
1829	1829	1829	1829
1830	1830	1830	1830
1831	1831	1831	1831
1832	1832	1832	1832
1833	1833	1833	1833
1834	1834	1834	1834
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1836	1836	1836	1836
1837	1837	1837	1837
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1842	1842	1842	1842
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1849	1849	1849	1849
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1851	1851	1851	1851
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1869	1869	1869	1869
1870	1870	1870	1870
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1889	1889	1889	1889
1890	1890	1890	1890
1891	1891	1891	1891
1892	1892	1892	1892
1893	1893	1893	1893
1894	1894	1894	1894

Residence—1919-20.		Residence—1920-21.	
Number and year of residence.	No.	Number and year of residence.	No.
215 of 1919	..	215 of 1919	..
216 of 1919	..	216 of 1919	..
217 of 1919	..	217 of 1919	..
218 of 1919	..	218 of 1919	..
219 of 1919	..	219 of 1919	..
220 of 1919	..	220 of 1919	..
221 of 1919	..	221 of 1919	..
222 of 1919	..	222 of 1919	..
223 of 1919	..	223 of 1919	..
224 of 1919	..	224 of 1919	..
225 of 1919	..	225 of 1919	..
226 of 1919	..	226 of 1919	..
227 of 1919	..	227 of 1919	..
228 of 1919	..	228 of 1919	..
229 of 1919	..	229 of 1919	..
230 of 1919	..	230 of 1919	..
231 of 1919	..	231 of 1919	..
232 of 1919	..	232 of 1919	..
233 of 1919	..	233 of 1919	..
234 of 1919	..	234 of 1919	..
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263 of 1919	..	263 of 1919	..
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272 of 1919	..	272 of 1919	..
273 of 1919	..	273 of 1919	..
274 of 1919	..	274 of 1919	..
275 of 1919	..	275 of 1919	..
276 of 1919	..	276 of 1919	..
277 of 1919	..	277 of 1919	..
278 of 1919	..	278 of 1919	..
279 of 1919	..	279 of 1919	..
280 of 1919	..	280 of 1919	..
281 of 1919	..	281 of 1919	..
282 of 1919	..	282 of 1919	..
283 of 1919	..	283 of 1919	..
284 of 1919	..	284 of 1919	..
285 of 1919	..	285 of 1919	..
286 of 1919	..	286 of 1919	..
287 of 1919	..	287 of 1919	..
288 of 1919	..	288 of 1919	..
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290 of 1919	..	290 of 1919	..
291 of 1919	..	291 of 1919	..
292 of 1919	..	292 of 1919	..
293 of 1919	..	293 of 1919	..
294 of 1919	..	294 of 1919	..
295 of 1919	..	295 of 1919	..
296 of 1919	..	296 of 1919	..
297 of 1919	..	297 of 1919	..
298 of 1919	..	298 of 1919	..
299 of 1919	..	299 of 1919	..
300 of 1919	..	300 of 1919	..

Madras, 2nd December 1920.

C. V. VIRWAMATHA BASIRIYAR,
City Civil Judge.

PLEADINGS EXAMINATION, 1921.

Candidates desiring to present themselves for the Pleadings Examination to be held in Madras in April-May 1921 are reminded that, under rules 13 and 14 of the rules framed by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners Act, XVIII of 1879, applications for admission to the examination should be filed on or before the 15th February 1921, (a) in the case of candidates residing, or employed either in India territory or within the limits of the original jurisdiction of the High Court, in the office of the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, or in the office of the Principal of the College; and (b) in the case of other candidates, in the District Courts within whose jurisdiction the candidates respectively reside or are employed.

Applications for admission to the examination should be in the following form:—

Application for admission to the Pleadings Examination, First Grade, to be held in April-May next.

- (1) Name of candidate (in full).
- (2) Father's name (in full).
- (3) Age.
- (4) Full place of residence and address showing the name of the District, Taluk, Town or Village, etc. (in full).
- (5) When, if necessary, in which, candidate belongs. (This candidate will have either Madras, First Grade, 3d examination, or any other District, Madras, or any other place.)
- (6) Candidate's present occupation.
- (7) Detailed statement of candidate's qualifications for admission, as stated in rule 13.
- (8) Signature of forwarding officer, showing that the action hereon is in accordance with the rules.

A candidate should file three certificates of statement of the law College, Madras, with the application, if possible.

Date of Application.

Signature of Applicant.

N.B.—Printed forms of application may be obtained from the office of the Deputy Registrar, High Court, Madras, or from the District Courts in the several Districts of the Presidency and from the office of the Assistant Commissioners and Collectors.

Advocates, Pleas and Attorneys of the High Court, Madras, and gentlemen of the Civil Service of not less than three years' standing, who may be desirous of being appointed Examiners for the Pleadership Examination to be held in April-May 1921, are requested to forward their applications to the address of the undersigned as soon as practicable on or before the 15th February 1921.

The following table shows the subjects prescribed for the examination under rule 7 of the Legal Practitioners' rules as now in force and the number of marks assigned to each subject:—

Number.	Subject.	Number of marks.
1.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property	250
2.	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	250
3.	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence	250
4.	The Indian Penal Code	150
5.	The Hindu Law	150
6.	Law of Contract	150
7.	Law of Torts and Easements	150

Applicants are requested to state the subject or subjects in which they desire to examine. Note that those who reside in Madras need apply.

High Court, Madras.
15th December 1920.

G. S. WHITE,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 25 of 1920 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COUDUPAH.

Kamma Somasundar and others Petitioner (Creditors).
Raja Thakur Mall and others Respondents (Independent Debtors).

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 of Act V of 1919, that the abovesaid first respondent was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 23rd December 1919. The creditors of the said respondent should present their claims before the Official Receiver at Coudupah by delivering as by sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Insolvency Rules, 1919, within two weeks from this date.

Coudupah, 23rd December 1920.

R. GOPALA RAO,
District Judge.

No. 17 of 1920 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR.

Thomson Kanchanachand Mahomed Kyti alias Bava Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been adjudged insolvent under section 30 of Act V of 1919 and his property vested in Official Receiver, South Malabar. Time for discharge, six months. Creditors to prove their claims as soon as possible.

No. 42 of 1920 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR.

Pothan Keri Variath Sankaran Varian, Wallavanad Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the respondent has been adjudged insolvent under section 30 of Act V of 1919 and his property vested in Official Receiver, South Malabar. Time for discharge, six months. Creditors to prove their claims as soon as possible.

No. 40 of 1920 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR.

Pelapumal Mallesu, Ponnal Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been adjudged insolvent under section 30 of Act V of 1919 and his property vested in Official Receiver, South Malabar. Time for discharge, six months. Creditors to prove their claims as soon as possible.

No. 64 of 1920 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR.

Vethala Chellappa alias Nethan, Palghat Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the said petition presented under section 7 of Act V of 1919 will be heard at 11 a.m. on 15th January 1921.

No. 43 of 1920 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR.

Kannu Thimmil Ayyappa, Wallavanad Petitioner (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given that the said petition presented under section 7 of Act V of 1919 will be heard at 11 a.m. on 15th January 1921.

Cuddalore, 19th December 1920.

G. H. B. JACKSON,
District Judge.

No. 11 of 1920 in the COURT of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PALGHAT.

V. Jeyamalai Pillai of Akathachera ammu, Palghat taluk Plaintiff.
F. Nayan and four others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under section 18, clause (2) of the Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared insolvent, that the said application is posted for hearing on 16th February 1921, and that the creditors wishing to oppose the application should do the same either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date of hearing.

No. 12 of 1920 in the COURT of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PALGHAT.

Ariffin Motham's son Maffu Motham of Palghat Plaintiff.
Kadkan Motham's son Ramaswami Motham and four others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under section 18, clause (2) of the Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared insolvent, that the said application is posted for hearing on 16th February 1921, and that the creditors wishing to oppose the application should do the same either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said date of hearing.

K. K. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,

Principal District Magistrate.

Palghat, 21st December 1920.

No. 13 of 1920 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRIPUNITHUR.

V. Krishnamurthi, son of Aravindaswamy, Neshaman, schoolmaster, and Plaintiff.
49 others, residing at Tripunithur Defendants.

A. P. B. S. O. Chinnayya Chettigar and six others Counter-petitioners.

Under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is posted on 21st January 1921 for hearing the objection of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

E. NARASIMHAM PANTULU,

District Magistrate.

Tripunithur, 21st December 1920.

No. 51 of 1920 (No. 4 of 1920 in the FILE of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, SRIKANTHAN) in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TRICHINAPOLY.

Satyajit Karverkar, son of Ananta Karverkar, residing at Kothakur, Trichin Debtor.
supply taluk Creditors.

Appara Karverkar and others Creditors.

Take notice that the order passed on 14th July 1920 by the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, adjudging the above petitioner Satyajit Karverkar as insolvent, has this day been recalled by me under section 51 (1) of Act V of 1920.

I. S. KATTA AYYAR,

Official Receiver.

Trichinopoly, 5th December 1920.

No. 5 of 1920 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TALLAKAMURTHI.

Chinnaiy Kishorewya, son of Venkataswamy, peonish, wearing, 68 Plaintiff.
peon, residing at Parikamapeta Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under section 96 of Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 3rd December 1920. The petitioner has been allowed to apply for his discharge before 1st August 1921. All his creditors are required to prove their claims on or before 1st August 1921. All his creditors are required to prove their claims on or before 1st August 1921, failing which, dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

N. NARASIMHAM,

District Magistrate.

Tallakamurthi, 17th December 1920.

No. 21 of 1920 (No. 2 of 1920 in the FILE of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, WALAYANAD) in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Karavattakal Mathakkal Noolamali alias Venkataswami Yakkil Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated 27th June 1920, under section 19 (1) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 15th January 1921, failing which, dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 31 of 1920 (No. 10 of 1920 in the FILE of the PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CALCUTTA) in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH MALABAR.

Periathakalathu Puthi Perari Kuthichappu of Chelluvilakki, Naganam Debtor.

.. .. . Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 32 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named insolvent petitioner will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Saturday 29th January 1921.

A Central Bay painted green has been moved in a position S. 40° W. about one mile from the wreck.

Palms.—Approximate, 10° 40' North.

 $94^{\circ} 24' \text{ East.}$

Chute affected.—No. 104, Bannock River and Approaches

Published by the Department of Defense, 1973, page 440.

Author(s): Carl Ulmer, Hans-Joachim Lauth

E. F. Wines, Comdr., U.S.M.,
Post Office

Basen, 16th December 1898.

Edward or Thomas arrived at and departed from the Port of Maitland from the 10th December 1850 to the 1st January 1851.

[illegible]

Date.	Arrived by vessel.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Age.	Marble.	Where from.	Rock completed.
1898							
December 12	4 vessel.	S. S. "Thongsa" ..	3,600	8	A. L. Foytling	Sanpoot ..	Went over to Siam 4
" 18	Do.	S. S. "Fangpi" ..	1,938	1	J. G. Kahan	Kangoon ..	Went away and Siam 4
" 18 1/2	Do.	S. S. "Quadrat" ..	3,200	8	H. S. Larnou ..	Colombo ..	Went to and Siam 4
" 20	Do.	S. S. "Karnu" ..	4,497	8	W. B. Woodman	London ..	Went to Siam 4
" 21	Do.	S. S. "Montana" ..	3,615	8	S. B. B. ..	Sanpoot ..	Went to Siam 4
" 21 1/2	Do.	S. S. "Chin Marong" Gen. ..	4,778	8	B. ..	Sanpoot ..	Went to Siam 4
" 22	Do.	S. S. "Shah Rukh" Gen. ..	4,465	8	P. E. Lunde ..	Colombo ..	Went to Siam 4
" 24	Do.	S. S. "Karnu" ..	4,497	8	O. ..	Sanpoot ..	Went to Siam 4
" 26	Do.	S. S. "Madhat" ..	4,507	8	F. G. Goffe ..	Colombo ..	Went to Siam 4
" 27	Do.	S. S. "Nakam" ..	4,688	8	W. K. Williams	Colombo ..	Went to Siam 4
" 28	Do.	S. S. "Kilang" ..	3,200	8	M. ..	Kangoon ..	Went to Siam 4
" 28	Do.	S. S. "Rudra" ..	4,999	8	J. G. T. ..	Colombo ..	Went to Siam 4
" 29	Do.	S. S. "Tyndal" ..	3,200	8	T. Q. ..	Sanpoot ..	Went to Siam 4
" 30	Do.	S. S. "Tara" ..	4,620	8	A. J. ..	Sanpoot ..	Went to Siam 4
" 30 1/2	Do.	S. S. "Shah Rukh" Gen. ..	4,465	8	A. J. ..	Sanpoot ..	Went to Siam 4
" 31	Do.	S. S. "Chin Marong" Gen. ..	4,778	8	J. W. ..	Sanpoot ..	Went to Siam 4
January 1	Do.	S. S. "Chin Marong" Gen. ..	4,778	8	T. ..	Sanpoot ..	Went to Siam 4

DEEP-SEA STILLNESS

[illegible]

Steve Fiedler

See Also

□ on 10/10/10.

Ela. en. Cb. 10000

Harbor Office, Medina
8th January 1908.

G. H. FINKER, Council, R.L.N.,
Lagacy Commissioner of the Port.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNPAIDED SUM.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 74-0, being the amount of the final bill for repairs to Approach Tark, estimate No. 428, C.E. No. 14 T.D.L. of 18-5-17, has been outstanding in the accounts of this division in favour of contractor K. Sarappa whose vouchers are not furnished. The amount will be credited to Government 2 and claimed by him or his legal heirs.

Bellary, 4th December 1920.

C. L. HUNNELL,
Executive Engineer, Bellary Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

MINING CERTIFICATES.

The undermentioned have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules which will be in force up to 31st December 1921:—

Names and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the certificate is granted or proposed.
The Transmarine Mining and Trading Company (Limited) of Tyngrova.	21st December 1919.	Madras Presidency
The Southern Mining Syndicate (Limited), Madras.	14th December 1919.	Do.
M. K. R. S. V. Sathya Baid of Ootcheri	Do.	Do.
Henry Osler Norton & Co. of Madras	12nd December 1919.	Do.
M. K. R. Sathya Baid of Ootcheri	18th December 1919.	Do.
Investigator, District of Thanjavur, Madras taluk and district.		
M. K. R. Sathya Baid of Ootcheri	Do.	Do.
M. K. R. Sathya Baid of Ootcheri	Do.	Do.
M. K. R. Sathya Baid of Ootcheri	Do.	Do.
M. K. R. Sathya Baid of Ootcheri	Do.	Do.
Board (Land Revenue), Madras, 23rd December 1919.		J. A. THORNTON, Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section 2 of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the Special Land Revenue Tahsildar, Bellary, and the Special Deputy Collector, Bellary, as survey officers under the said Act.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Secy.), Madras,
23rd December 1919.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section 2 of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decretisation Act, VII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey, under the provisions of the said Act IV of 1897, of the extent of 2 acres of land (covered by a survey) in the village of Thiruvallur in Madras taluk of Bellary District.

Board of Revenue (Rev. Secy.), Madras,
2nd January 1921.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decretisation Act, VII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey under the provisions of the said Act of 1897 of the lands in the village of Thiruvallur in Madras taluk of Bellary District.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 4 (b) of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the Land Revenue Officer concerned in G.O. No. 100 of 1919, dated 11th July 1919 and the Deputy Surveyor working under him as survey officers under the Act within the municipal area of Kumbakonam in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, IV of 1897, as amended by the Madras Decretisation Act, VII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey under section 4 (b) of the said Act of 1897, of all subdivisions situated in the village of Thiruvallur in Madras taluk of Bellary District.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section 5 of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act IV of 1917, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the undersigned officers as 'Survey Officers' under the said Act within the limits of the municipalities noted against each:—

	Officers.	Judicial.
1.	Special Deputy Tahsilwar transferred in S.O. No. 2214, Revenue, Quarter, Tanjore and dated 17th September 1922.	Revenue.
2.	Revenue Divisional Officer, District	Revenue.
3.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore	Tanjore.
4.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Nannamangudi	Nannamangudi.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
17th December 1922.

F. HIRAYAMA MEMOS,
Secretary.

Under section 11 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) as amended by Acts IV and XII of 1914 and in partial modification of notification No. 218, dated 17th November 1913, passed on page 1932, Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th November 1913, the Board of Revenue, as the Chief Customs authority, is pleased to amend the name of the owner of what No. 2 at the port of Poole Noye, as shown in the schedule sub-jointed:—

Name of port.	Number of what.	Name of the owner.	Kind of the what.	Particulars of nature of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
Poole Noye ..	2 ..	The Shipping Company, Limited.	From the masters' property of the 1 word in joint life boat marks.	All goods ..	Loading and unloading.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 11 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), as amended by Acts IV and XII of 1914, the Board of Revenue as the Chief Customs authority hereby appoints the place specified in the annexed schedule to be a wharf for the landing of goods performed in column 5 of the schedule at the port of Coovenda:—

Name of port.	Number of what.	Name of the owner.	Kind of the what.	Particulars of nature of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)
Coovenda ..	2A ..	Wharves joint in the possession of Messrs. Messrs. Warden & Co. (Government).	Opposite to the Messrs. Old Company's wharf.	Excesses of both low and draft.	Loading.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
18th December 1922.

D. N. SIVATHAN,
Acting Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

POSTS AND TELEGRAMS.

ORDER OF A REWARD OF Rs. 100 TO ANY PERSON GIVING FIRST INFORMATION LEADING TO THE ARREST OF THE ACCUSED BANAPPA, late Ponnappa, BANARASA CITY.

A reward of Rs. 100 will be paid to any person at persons giving first information leading to the arrest of B. Banappa, late Ponnappa, Banarasa City, who absconded on the 17th October 1922, after having being captured about Rs. 600, being the value of several money orders and an account letter. The abductor's descriptive particulars are given below:—

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|--|
| (1) Name .. | .. | .. | .. | B. Banappa |
| (2) Father's name .. | .. | .. | .. | Shreeya. |
| (3) Native place .. | .. | .. | .. | Kudimbala, Tanjore, Nannamangudi, Nannamangudi. |
| (4) Race .. | .. | .. | .. | Dravid. |
| (5) Caste .. | .. | .. | .. | Longhat. |
| (6) Sex .. | .. | .. | .. | Male. |
| (7) Age .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 years. |
| (8) Height .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 feet 6 inches. |
| (9) Marks of identification .. | .. | .. | .. | Dark complexion, hair cropped, oval shaped face, marks of tattooing in one of the hands. |

2. The information should be communicated confidentially to Mr. C. P. S. Smith, my Personal Assistant.

Madras, 26th December 1922.

A. W. LANE RYAN,
Postmaster-General.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Reports of absences without leave from the 3rd South African Highlanders, dated at Maseru, the 27th day of December 1920.

(1) Number, rank and name, 584985, Private Thomas Alfred Fries; age, 28 years; height, 5 feet 14 inches; complexion, fair; hair, black; eyes, brown; teeth, upper missing; date and place of enlistment, 25th February 1916, Helwig Harmsen, (Vrouwstroom, Northern Rhodesia); parish and county in which born, Westmore, High Wycombe, Bucks; date and place of absence, 23d. December 1920; Maseru, India; marks, nil; under two years' service.

(2) Number, rank and name, 581268, Private Harold Riddiffe; age, 25 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue, teeth, missing; date of enlistment, 25th March 1916; place of enlistment, Birmingham Camp, Shropshire; parish and county in which born, Barlaston, Yorkshire; date of discharge or absence, 19th December 1920; place of desertion or absence, Maseru, India; under two years' service.

(3) Number, rank and name, 5816184, Private Alexander McNeill; age, 26 years; height, 5 feet 4½ inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue; teeth, lower missing; date of enlistment, 2d. May 1916; place of enlistment, Glasgow; parish and county in which born, Darnley, Glasgow, Lanark; date of desertion or absence, 25th December 1920; place of desertion or absence, Maseru, United Provinces, north, India; under two years' service.

T. HOLLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 3rd South African Highlanders.

Report of a deserter or absenter without leave from the 3rd Battalion, The King's Own Regiment, dated at Mafinga, the 19th day of December 1920.

Number, rank and name, 61785, Private A. D. Hanson; height, about 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, swarthy; eyes, brown; marks, none shown; teeth, all present; date of enlistment, 25th March 1916; place of enlistment, Mafinga, on or about 15th September 1920. On transfer to 3rd Battalion, The King's Own Regiment, from Supply and Transport Corps.

I. A. NIXON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 3rd Battalion, The King's Own Regiment.

Reports of desertions or absences without leave from the 3rd South African Rifles, dated at Katat, the 28th day of December 1920.

(1) Number, rank and name, 61728, Private Edward Randall; age, 16 years 5 months; height, 5 feet; complexion, fresh; hair, sandy; eyes, blue; date and place of enlistment, 12th December 1919; New River Lines, Katat; parish and county in which born, Fosse, Somerset; date and place of absence, 12th December 1920; New MacQueen Lines, Katat; marks, none; under two years' service.

(2) Number, rank and name, 62630, Private Charles Morrison; age, 20 years and 5 months; height, 5 feet 4½ inches; complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; date and place of enlistment, 26th April 1918, Namibia; parish and county in which born, Shropshire, Shropshire, Lancashire; date and place of desertion, 14th December 1920, New MacQueen Lines, Katat; marks, nil; in service as far as we know; under two years' service.

[H(2)16],
Commanding 3rd South African Rifles.

The undermentioned have been absent since arrival—(30th June) on 25th December 1920 —

Number, rank and name, 6791216, Sgt. W. H. White; age, 18 years; height, 5 feet; colour of complexion, fresh; weight, 12 lb.; eyes, brown; hair, dark.
Number, rank and name, 6791764, Bomb. A. Ballard; age, 18 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; weight, 118 lb.; eyes, blue; hair, fair.
Number, rank and name, 6792624, Sgt. W. H. E. Roberts; age, 17 years; height, 5 feet; colour of complexion, fresh; weight, 58 lb.; eyes, blue; hair, dark.

Potes, the 28th December 1920. [H(2)16],
Officer Commanding 3rd Battalion, Bombardier Regiment.

Number 581620, Private Cyril, Training Battery, R.F.A., reported absenter on route from Bapelo to Enslin from 25th December.

[H(2)16],
Officer Commanding Training Battery, R.F.A.

[illegible]

Krasnod., 11th December 1932

R. M. WILLIAMS,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRARS RECORDS.

Persons are invited for making the undermentioned registration records at the Madras-Chingleput District :-

Original features I and II	Style of binding
File back	Reinforced with bark and corners of covers as leather.
Book I	Reinforced with bark and leather back.
Book II	Full leather or leather.
Disposition books	Half leather and parchment.
Reinforcement registers	Reinforced with bark and corners of leather or paper.

12. H.—Spices, hams, and red herrings must be kept in the cold.

2. Every tender should be accompanied by a letter—“Tender for binding the registration records of the Madras-Chingleput district.” It should be addressed to the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput, Madras, and should reach him on or before the 20th January 1931. It should specify the date at which the tenders are required to undertake the several items of work.

8. Each teacher will be assigned with a deposit of Rs. 10.. The deposits of surrendered teachers will be refunded as soon as possible after the result of the teachers has been declared with the approval of the Secretariat of the Government Press.

4. The financial institution will be required to execute the necessary agreement so the data is being fed by the consumer. If he fails to do so within that date he must be rejected and his device forfeited.

4. The work should commence immediately after the execution of the agreement and be completed before the end of December 2007. It should not be ended.

5. Intending vendors may apply to the undersigned for any further information required as regards the nature of business, etc.

7. Payment for the week does will be made only after the ME is checked and passed by the Supervisors, Government Team, whose decision will be final.

3. The no-aligned reserves the right of reacting any leader without explaining any reason.

Madras, 21st December 1886

GHUFLAN MOHL-UD-DIN SAJJID,
Acting Secretary

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING A FIRST-CLASS SUB-ENGINEER'S OFFICE AT
PULITANOURI SANTHANANATHASWIKOTI TALUK.

Expenditures will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on 17th January 1931 for transferring a 5th-class Sub-Registrar's office at Palyangada, Bankenwayanahoyd taluk, Coimbatore Dist. 4044-C. B. No. 24 of 1930-31.

2. Tenderers should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tenders Division, and should be accompanied by Tenderer for construction a first-class Sub-Engineer's office at Polurugudi.

4. The Resident Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tendered unit prices and quantities for bidding.

4. The Resident Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement to the proper departmental form, for the due fulfilment of the contract within ten days of receipt by him of the intimation of acceptance of his tender.

6. Failure to comply with condition 8 shall result forfeiture of the current season

7. The contract must not be subject

8. Other provisions of contract and the contract documents can be seen on all office days between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office, Palamcottah, from which black forms of tender can also be obtained.

6. The period measured to complete the contract should be modified in the tender.

[illegible]

Notes: (1) The following materials will be supplied separately and their cost will be added from the contractor's bill.

Control
Fertilite
Nutrient-rich glitters

Entfernen Sie die
Magneten vorsichtig

Volamontak, 19th December 1990

U. VENKATA SAO,
Off. Enroute Engineer, Tirumala Deula.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1951-2

SALEABLE building, it depends, will be received by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th January 1920 for the supply of medicines and sundries to the Medical Service Depot, Madras, in quantities as per schedule. Tenders will be opened at that hour in the presence of such of those interested as may choose to attend.

Forms of inquiry, schedule and particulars regarding the contract can be obtained on application to the Medical Director-General to Government, Madras, on payment of the rate of one rupee per set.

Tenders to be represented 'Tenders for Medical Stores Supplies' and addressed to the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras, and not to any officer by name.

The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender or any item in the tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not, of necessity, be accepted.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

1. Offers by telegram will not be accepted.
2. Parties at negotiations must forward tenders postpaid in time to ensure their reaching the Medical Storekeeper's office before the time fixed for receiving tenders. No tenders will be received after the hour named.
3. Tenderers are required to forward with their tender Government promissory notes or treasury receipts as earnest-money for a sum calculated at 5 per cent. on the total value of the tender at the tendered rate. In no case shall the amount of earnest-money be less than 25 rupees.
4. Cash and currency notes are not accepted.
5. No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or any other account can be accepted as earnest-money.
6. No stipulations or conditions should be entered in tenders.
7. Rates entered in tenders are to be specified in words as well as in figures, and the 'total value' column must also be filled up. Rates should be quoted at so much per 'piece', 'piece' or 'other denomination shown in the schedule, and fractional part of piece is rates will not be accepted.
8. No queries should be made but interpellations or alterations will be allowed if initiated by the tenderer.
9. Tenderers are warned that explanation should on no account be made for correction or alteration of rates any tendered on protest, such as 'arithmetic error', 'in haste', 'wrong calculation', 'mistake in not correct sample', 'not quite understanding the requirement', etc. Should they come forward with any such plea, their schedule will be rejected altogether and will not be considered.
10. In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.
11. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.
12. Samples of articles, of which patterns are kept, can be seen at the Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras, and contractors should invariably inspect them before tendering, and all articles supplied must necessarily be of the same quality as the sample.
13. Contracts must not be sublet.
14. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit shall not be cashed over to the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government may appropriate or cancel the notes, authority to that effect being duly returned in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.
15. With reference to the stipulations in the preceding paragraph (Nos. 14), the tenderer must attach a certificate in his schedule or schedule, to the following effect:—
"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money, if in Government promissory notes, refunded to Government in case of the $\frac{1}{100}$ failure to undertake the contract."
16. The tender for each item will be considered separately.
17. Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Government Medical Stores Depot,
Madras, 26th November 1950

F. K. SWINTON, Lieut-Col., I.M.S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 104, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.O.,
AND BY AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Indian Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, West Block, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for printing and postage.]

LIST OF GUARANTEED ORDERS TO THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, circulated up to 1st December 1950. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 4 1/2 p.

BRIDGE'S STANDARD ORIENTAL, 1889 EDITION. Corrective slips Nos. 18 to 22 in Vol. I and Nos. 11 to 14 in Vol. II. Book. Five 8 (5 p.).

GOVERNMENT TRENCH GARDENS, PAMPHLET: CALICUTA, 1820/21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 12 (12 p.).

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, circulated up to 1st November 1950. Royal 8vo. An. 6 (6 p.).

- INDIA ACT XLV of 1912. Indian Income-tax (Amendment). Foolsing folio. English and Kannada. Each. Five 5 (5 p.).
- INDIA ACT XLVI of 1912. Child Marriage. Foolsing folio. English. Five 5 (5 p.).
- INDIA ACT XLVII of 1912. Imperial Bank of India. Foolsing folio. English. Acont 1-5 (5 p.).
- INDIA ACT XLVIII of 1912. Leprosy (Amendment). Foolsing folio. English, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada. Each. Five 5 (5 p.).
- INDIA ACT XLIX of 1912. Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping). Foolsing folio. English. Five 5 (5 p.).
- INDIA ACT V of 1912. Provincial Insolvency. Foolsing folio. Tamil. Acont 2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT XXXVII of 1912. Indian Army (Amendment). Foolsing folio. Kannada. Five 5 (5 p.).
- ORDINANCE IV of 1912. Treaty of Peace made at St. Germain-en-Laye. Foolsing folio. Tamil and Malayalam. Each. Five 5 (5 p.).
- MADRAS ACT V of 1912. Madras District Municipalities. Royal Ser. English. Rs. 1-12-6. (30 p.).
- MADRAS ACT VI of 1912. Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment). Royal Ser. English. 1 Anna (10 p.).
- MADRAS ACT VII of 1912. Madras Town Planning. Foolsing folio. Tamil and Kannada. Each. Acont 2-2 (2 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained from the Government
Central Press, Calcutta.]

- TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNMENT-GAZETTE'S OFFICE DURING 1912.
Royal Ser. Acont 4-4 (4 p.).
- ADDRESS BY CHIEF-MINISTER TO LAY AN ORDINARY BUDGET AND ORATION (FEBRUARY 1912). LAY No. 1,
MADRAS NEW YEAR 1912, Acont 2-2 (2 p.).
- GOVERNMENT ORDINARY ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT-GAZETTE'S OFFICE DURING 1912. Paper-royal Ser. Cloth
boards. Rs. 1 (1 p.).

FOR SALE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE INDIA REGULATIONS, 1914, which include the rules for the manufacture, possession,
sale, transport and impounding of explosives issued by the Government of India. Rs. 1 per copy.
STAMP OUT THE DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AT THE COURT OF MADRAS. Rs. 4
per copy.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Elementary Examination
in Typing for the post of a Typist in District Registrar's Office, Erode. Salary Rs. 20-2-0.
Applicants should be able to produce references regarding their conduct and character and should
possess some experience of office routine.

Erode, 26th December 1912.

F. KASUBAKARA MENON,
Acting Registrar.

Applications are invited from persons duly qualified for auditing the accounts (in Tamil or
Sinhalese) of the Village Panchayat under the control of the court. The applicants should state their
qualifications and the minimum qualifications not exceeding Rs. 200 they require. Applications
should be made to this court on or before 20th January 1913.

Remond Sub-Court, Madras,
26th December 1912.

P. RAMA REDD,
Subordinate Judge.

WANTS for the office of the Assistant Director of Industries, Calcutta, a typist (in
English or Vernacular) possessing a good knowledge of shorthand and qualified under the Public
Service Commission. Pay Rs. 25-5-10 plus war allowance Rs. 10.

Calcutta, 26th December 1912.

L. S. PONDY,
Assistant Director of Industries.

APPLICANTS are invited from graduates for a clerk's post on Rs. 35 in the Chief Conservator's office. The vacancy is a long-standing one and the incumbent is likely to be replaced.

A APPADURAI PILLAI.

Former Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Chennai, 10th December 1922.

APPLICANTS are invited to reach this office before the 10th January 1923 from fully-qualified candidates for the post of Assistant at this office on Rs. 26-5-0. The vacancy is for the present for three months but is likely to continue. Candidates with experience of work in a District Forest office will be preferred.

E. K. KRISHNAN.

District Forest Officer, North Nilgiris.

Vellore, 14th December 1922.

APPLICANTS are invited from candidates over 16 years of age and physically fit for filling a Survey school to be very shortly opened near Kumbakonam. After a period of training, candidates are to qualify for appointment as S.D. surveyors (temporary establishment) on Rs. 15 plus Rs. 7-6-3 (temporary increase) or as S.D. 10 plus Rs. 10 (temporary increase) if abnormally qualified and having good marks in Mathematics. Particulars of the course of training and application forms for entry in the Survey school can be obtained from the undersigned.

K. CURRIE.

Officer in charge of No. III Survey Party.

Survey Office, Tiruchirappalli,
15th December 1922.

APPLICANTS are invited from candidates fully qualified under the examination rules for the post of a clerk on Rs. 35 + 30 (the temporary addition to pay) in the District Police office, Coimbatore. The appointment is not a permanent one but is likely to continue for a long time. Preference will be given to better qualified and experienced applicants whose residence is in Talaga.

L. K. RAUNDEN.

District Superintendent of Police.

Coimbatore, 22nd December 1922.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 7th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Vayner, 25th December 1922.

S. PANDANADA MUDALIAR.

On or after the 10th December, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, Madras, 10th December 1922.

A. SUNDARAM AYYAR.

On or after 14th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th December 1922.

S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAPPA.

On or after the 10th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Coimbatore, 1st December 1922.

T. K. NATARAJA PILLAI.

On or after 1st January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
K. J. petach, 1st December 1922.

T. K. KASTURI.

On or after the 10th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 1st December 1922.

T. K. VALLABHAYAN.

On or after the 10th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 2nd December 1922.

G. RAJAVELU CHETTI.

On or after 14th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Kilasa, 2nd December 1922.

E. V. KRISHNA RAO.

On or after 10th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 2nd December 1922.

N. BALASUBRAMANIAM.

On or after 10th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 2nd December 1922.

A. RAMANATHAN.

On or after 10th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th December 1922.

K. S. VISWAMATHAN.

On or after 10th January 1923, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th December 1922.

T. A. GOPALAKRISHNIAH.

On or after the 15th January 1923 I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil.
Kumbakonam, 10th December 1922.

K. V. RAMANUJACHARI.

The interest of Mr. J. A. Anderson in our firm has ceased.

Madras, 1st January 1923.

WILSON & Co.

I, Rama Rao, shall henceforth be known as Rama Anantha Rao.

Tamilnadu, 10th December 1922.

A. RAMA RAO.

ESTATE OF MR. EDWARD HOLROYD GADSDEN (DECEASED).

The administration of the estate of Edward Holroyd Gadsden, formerly Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, and late of London in the State of Tennessee of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, who died at active residence in or about the 15th day of February 1912, hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of January 1913 at High Court House, of Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Edward Holroyd Gadsden deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whom claims in shall not have had notice.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator.

Madras, 6th December 1912.

ESTATE OF MR. EDWARD CHRISTOPHER PETERSON HERRAT (DECEASED).

The administration of the estate of Edward Christopher Peterson Herrat late of the Town of Agincourt in the County of Elgin and Province of Ontario, Canada, Toronto, who died on or about the 15th day of October 1909 at London in the County of Middlesex hereby gives notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of January 1913 at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Edward Christopher Peterson Herrat deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whom claims in shall not have had notice.

H. BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator.

Madras, 7th December 1912.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1912 AND OF
K. NAJIA MAHOMED MARAGATAY & COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovesaid Company by the High Court of Madras at Madras on or about the 26th day of December 1912 presented to the said High Court on behalf of the undersigned Assistant of 191, Main Street, Madras, a creditor of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting in Chancery at 12-14 o'clock in the forenoon on the 15th day of January 1913 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company wishing to be heard at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel or Valuer for the purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned whose address is No. 1, Main Street, Madras, on payment of the regulation charge for the same.

GRANT AND OKENTOREK, Attorneys for the Petitioner.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

No. 8 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ootacamund.

Hindolal Bahadur Pandey of Manipalgarh owner and debtor,
Widow of late Petitioner,
Kishorilal Bahadur Kishorilal Bahadur Pandey alias Chitpa
Tannagarh owner and three others of Hindolal Pandey and
debtor, Hindolal Creditors-Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petition has been filed in this Court being adjudged as insolvent and that the petition is pending in the 15th January 1913.

H. C. KRISHNASWAMI,
District Munsif.

Ootacamund, 21st November 1912.

These notices that were published in the Press by and filed Hindolal Pandey has applied in G.P. No. 123 of 1912, in the District Court, Tiruchinopoly, for execution certificate in relation of the said Hindolal Pandey and that the same comes on for hearing at 7th January 1913.

A. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Plaintiff.

Tiruchinopoly, 3rd January 1913.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday the 15th and 16th instant in honour of "Pongal" being gazetted holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors)

Madras, 3rd January 1913.

H. RAMA,
Off. Secy and Treasurer.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 18 of 1922-23, HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1922.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. O. MENON, C.S., M.C., M.L.A., Chairman.

Mr. H. H. Read,
Capt. E. W. Haddleton, C.E., M.B., M.L.A.
Mr. W. Fraser
Mr. C. L. L. Magesa, C.M.O., M.B.
Mr. Abdul Hassan Khaleel
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Sengupta.
Mr. A. F. Spence.

Mr. W. Alexander.
Mr. R. P. Datta Sahasr Chelidon Chelidon-
bhagavata Gura.
Mr. S. M. V. Venkatesa Naraya Gura.
Mr. A. M. Kallayach.
Mr. R. J. O. Robertson.

204. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 24th November 1922.

205. Read note by the Chairman, submitting plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,26,000 and Rs. 1,24,000 respectively for re-excavating and extending railway facilities on the north approach and for improved accommodation for passengers.

Resolved that the plans and estimates be approved subject to section 78 of the Madras Port Trust Act and be submitted to Government for sanction under the same notice as well as for sanction under section 78 of the Act to the debit of the expenditure to be met.

Resolved also that funds to the extent of Rs. 18,000 be allotted for the works in question in the present estimate for the current year now under preparation, by a revenue voted item to be opened.

Resolved further that the estimate for Rs. 9,000 for the construction of a shed for the storage of a surplus of coals, mentioned in Resolution No. 154, dated the 29th December 1919, be cancelled, and that Government be asked to sanction the estimate provided in O.S. No. 3, Revenue (Special) (Madras), dated the 8th January 1923, to the debit of the expenditure to be met.

206. Read again Resolution No. 135, dated 23rd July 1920, and D.O. No. 14, No. 164, Revenue (Special) (Madras), dated 19th September 1920 thereon, and draft letter to Government.

Resolved that Government be referred in terms of the draft letter.

207. Read a letter No. 14815, dated the 27th November 1922, from the Mining Engineer, Railway Road, to the Trust's Chief Engineer on the subject of the arrangements made for the supply of 1,500 tons of coal to the Trust during the year 1921-22, and now forwarded by the Chairman.

Resolved that the arrangements made by the Mining Engineer be approved.

208. Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,800 for working, with 17 tank planking, a portion of the docking of the North Quay.

Resolved that the estimate be sanctioned debitable to Revenue head 3 - Engineering and maintenance" (17) "Piers and Wharves."

209. Read again Resolution No. 205, dated the 25th November 1922.

Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer submitting an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,885 for constructing a concrete wall to divide into two parts the ground floor of the southern compartment of wharves "X."

Resolved that the estimate be sanctioned debitable to Revenue head 3 - Engineering and maintenance" (16) "New Minor Works."

210. Read again Resolutions Nos. 13 and 31, dated the 4th June 1920, respectively recording that Mr. T. W. Main, Trust Engineer and Docking Master, Docking "Madras", created himself six months' full pay leave from the 27th May 1920 and continuing certain acting arrangements during this period.

Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer reporting that Mr. Main returned to duty on the 16th of the 1st December 1922 and recommending that the overpayment of leave for six months from the 27th November be treated as full pay leave debitable to any such leave which Mr. Main may earn in future and that the acting arrangements sanctioned be continued during this period.

Resolved to approve of the recommendation.

211. Read again Resolution No. 206, dated the 17th September 1922, approving the Chairman's proposals on the subject of the disposal of the Trust's basket dredges "Zebra."

Read a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, regarding sanction of the Board to the temporary employment as construction workers of one of the Engineers and a part of the cost of the same, pending the disposal.

Resolved that the sanction asked for be accorded.

212. Read correspondence between Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Agents, The Tank Storage Company (India), Limited and the Trust on the subject of laying a water pipe to connect the Trust's main with the water house on the north quay, issued to them.

Resolved that, as requested by the company, the work be carried out by the Trust's Engineering department, at the company's cost as the position that the pipe should be covered at a month's notice whenever so required by the Trust and that the Trust is under no liability whatsoever, in regard to the pipe line.

213. Read notes by the Chief Accountant and the Chairman on the subject of the disbursement of the Trust's buildings for the year 1921.

Resolved that the disbursement of the Trust's buildings amounting to Rs. 65,01,100 be allotted for the year 1921 with the following six companies in equal shares, subject to their acceptance of the plan.

Names of insurance companies.	Local representatives.
1. South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited.	Messrs. Hall & Co.
2. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited.	South India Indemnity.
3. London Assurance Company.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
4. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.	Alister & Co.
5. General Insurance Company.	Shaw Wallace & Co.
6. Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited.	Wilson & Co.
7. North British and Mercantile Fire and Life Assurance Company.	T. A. Taylor & Co.
8. New Zealand Insurance Company.	Perry & Co.
9. Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.	Wallace & Co.
10. Bahamas Fire and Marine Insurance Company.	McDonald & Co.

104. Read all previous resolutions and Government orders on the subject of the grant and continuance of temporary allowances to the Port Trust, Port Fund and Privilege Fund staff. Read also note by the Chairman dated the 2nd December 1920.

Resolved that the temporary allowances mentioned in the staff Drawing Book (see Rs. 156 per annum) be continued for a further period of six months up to 30th June 1921, subject to the sanction of Government in the case of the Madras Port Fund staff, but that necessary provision be made for the allowance in the budget estimate for 1921-22 for the whole year.

105. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 41 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to support of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendations for rent-alises of tenant dues, to be set on account to Rs. 850-0-0.

106. The following statement comparing dues collected in each up to the end of November 1920 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years as well as of the year 1919 was ordered to be presented:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of November 1920

	1919.			1920.			1921.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour charges—									
(a) Dues on imports ..	80,518	11	1	85,184	5	0	85,474	5	0
(b) Dues on exports ..	18,748	8	0	18,355	8	0	50,840	0	0
(c) Tonnage dues, imports ..	7,921	11	8	23,455	10	0	61,840	0	0
(d) Storage, exports ..	125	0	0	—	0	0	1,704	0	0
(e) Dues for storage space ..	1,007	8	0	2,617	8	0	5,087	10	0
(f) Harbour terminal charges ..	7,921	2	0	8,122	8	0	24,158	10	0
(g) Cranes ..	13,317	4	8	6,865	8	0	11,138	5	0
(h) Tugs, special ..	—	0	0	3,487	0	0	16,738	10	0
(i) Tugs, general ..	148	2	0	9,467	10	0	470	4	0
(j) Hire of labouring wagons ..	—	0	0	1,370	0	0	2,887	0	0
(k) Quay dues ..	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0
II. Dues, dues and penalties—									
(a) Rents of properties ..	3,358	0	4	11,548	4	0	30,474	4	0
(b) Overtime dues ..	2,969	0	0	878	0	0	4,480	8	0
(c) Passenger tolls ..	8,852	10	0	3,550	10	0	7,921	10	0
(d) Fuel and penalties ..	5	0	0	58	10	0	88	10	0
III. Dues—									
(a) Water sold to boats ..	1,585	10	11	1,195	3	0	7,924	11	0
(b) Do, works ..	408	0	0	475	0	0	436	1	0
(c) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	—	0	0	1,128	10	0	1,491	0	0
(d) Other dues ..	819	4	0	—	0	0	—	0	0
IV. Contributions to revenue—									
(a) From dues funds ..	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0
(b) From Government ..	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0
V. Interest—									
(a) Interest on investments ..	1,760	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0
VI. Miscellaneous—									
(a) Profit on investments ..	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0
(b) Commission on Government securities interest ..	278	5	0	32	8	0	488	15	0
VII. Dues carrying adjustment ..	—	107	10	0	1,048	8	—	0	0
Total ..	1,14,828	8	11	1,18,701	10	0	1,12,208	0	0
Month.	Amount of 1919-20.	Amount of 1920-21.	Amount of 1921-22.	Amount of 1922-23.	Amount of 1923-24.	Amount of 1924-25.	Amount of 1925-26.	Amount of 1926-27.	Amount of 1927-28.
April ..	1,12,100	8	0	1,10,884	11	0	1,10,884	11	0
May ..	1,10,884	8	11	1,10,884	11	0	1,10,884	11	0
June ..	1,10,884	8	11	1,10,884	11	0	1,10,884	11	0
July ..	1,10,884	8	11	1,10,884	11	0	1,10,884	11	0
August ..	1,10,884	8	11	1,10,884	11	0	1,10,884	11	0
September ..	1,10,884	8	11	1,10,884	11	0	1,10,884	11	0
October ..	1,10,884	8	11	1,10,884	11	0	1,10,884	11	0
November ..	1,10,884	8	11	1,10,884	11	0	1,10,884	11	0
Total ..	8,18,278	8	11	1,18,701	10	0	1,12,208	0	0

317. Received a statement of estimates submitted under the 19th November 1919.

318. Received G.O. No. 5073, House (General), dated the 29th October 1920, directing the publication in the *Port St. George Gazette* of certain amendments to Clause Item F of the Portuensis Rules.

319. Received G.O. No. 293, Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated the 12th October 1919, directing the publication in the *Port St. George Gazette* of the rules framed under section 44 of the Income Tax Act, 1895, for the examination of, and the grant of certificates of exemption to, engine-drivers of sea-going steamships having engines of under 50 nominal horse-power.

320. Received G.O. No. 25, Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated 1st December 1920, in connection the revision of tonnage dues according to No. 22-B-6 proposed in Resolution No. 274, dated the 15th November 1920.

321. Received G.O. Form No. 445, Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated the 2nd December 1920, recording with records the administration report of the Trust for the year 1915-20—vide Resolution No. 156, dated the 23rd July 1919.

322. Received G.O. No. 24, Revenue (Special) (Marine), dated the 8th December 1920, enclosing the revision of tonnage dues according to No. 22-B-6 proposed in Resolution No. 274, dated the 15th November 1920.

323. Resolutions and orders held by the Board of Marine for the Marine Port Trust on the 2nd December 1920 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

						Government accounts.		Cash balance.	
						Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Revenue Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,81,847	21 7
President's Fund Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,55,908	..	85,714	28 1
Deposit Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	18,780	..	8,092	18 1
Public Saloon's House Charity Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	42,800	..	3,925	18 0
Executive Engineer's Fund Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	38,500	..	204	3 3
Passage Fund Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	98,668	..	29,720	11 8
Harbour Dues Advance Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,58,600	8 8
Railway Freight Advance Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,570	12 8
Capital Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,318	14 8

Port Trust Office, Madras,
24th December 1920.

N. H. G. MITCHELL,
Chairman, Marine Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY BUILDING.

Date.	Bar. at sea level.	Temperature.					Maximum heat in shade.	Wind.	Moon.	Length of tide.	Cloudy sky.	Height of sun.	General weather.
		Observed daily mean.		Observed extreme.		Prevailing direction.								Force velocity.
		Day.	Night.	Min.	Max.		Direction.	Force velocity.					
December.	1919.
25th Dec.	..	79.7	68.6	61.5	81.4	107.7	SE.	SE.	87	..	31 04	Fine.	
26th Dec.	..	81.7	72.4	65.4	86.4	108.8	SE.	SE.	74	..	30 41	Do.	
27th Dec.	..	79.8	71.9	64.3	84.1	106.8	SE.	SE.	53	..	30 01	Do.	
28th Dec.	..	79.2	70.0	63.6	84.0	105.8	SE.	SE.	51	..	30 02	Do.	
29th Dec.	..	81.1	70.8	70.0	81.1	112.8	SE.	SE.	61	04.1	24 19	Part with passing clouds.	
30th Dec.	..	80.1	72.0	68.2	83.8	104.0	SE.	SE.	87	..	30 17	Do.	
31st Dec.	..	77.5	70.0	65.0	80.7	100.0	SE.	SE.	81	..	30 01	Fine.	
1st Jan.	..	80.7	72.7	68.0	80.1	107.0	SE.	SE.	85	..	30 17	Fine with passing clouds.	
2nd Jan.	..	80.1	72.0	68.0	80.6	106.7	SE.	SE.	118	..	30 18	Fine.	
3rd Jan.	..	80.1	72.0	68.0	80.6	106.7	SE.	SE.	118	..	30 18	Do.	
4th Jan.	..	79.9	71.8	70.0	80.0	107.0	SE.	SE.	117	..	30 16	Cloudy.	
5th Jan.	..	79.9	71.8	70.0	80.0	107.0	SE.	SE.	117	..	30 16	Do.	

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from hourly readings. The station of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the anemometer of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, sun and general weather registered are for the correct and day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 60.66 inches, the average due for the same period being 67.03 inches.

Madras Observatory,
2nd January 1921.

**Abstract of the Mean Meteorological Condition of Madras in November 1930
compared with the average of past years.**

Mean values of				1930.	25 Stations from	Average.
Baromet. at sea-level	..	..	..	30.050	0.018 below	30.068
Temperature of air	..	..	..	79.4	2.1 above	77.3
Do. of vegetation	..	..	..	79.0	2.1 "	76.9
Percentage of sun dry	..	..	..	86	1 "	85
Greatest solar heat in noon	..	..	..	132.0	4.4 below	137.4
Maximum in shade	..	..	..	94.5	0.3 "	95.0
Minimum in shade	..	..	..	74.3	1.9 above	72.4
Do. on grass	..	..	..	79.0	2.0 "	77.0
Rainfall in inches in 27 days	..	..	..	30.58	16.67 "	13.92
Do. from January 1st to 27 days	..	..	..	48.68	20.14 "	28.54
General direction of wind	..	..	..	N.E. by E	2 points E.	N. N. E.
Daily velocity in miles	..	..	..	28	47 above	141
Percentage of cloudy sky	..	..	..	76	11 "	85
Do. of bright sunshine	..	..	..	32.2	19.3 below	51.5

DURATION AND QUANTITY OF THE WIND from different points

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North	3	21	East	7	46	South	..	..	West	1	1
N. by E.	36	615	E. by E.	22	64	S. by W.	..	..	W. by N.	1	..
N.W. by N.	119	418	E.S.E.	3	37	S.S.W.	..	..	W. by W.	1	1
N.E. by E.	32	415	S.E. by E.	6	1	S.W. by E.	1	9	S.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	38	101	S.E.	..	..	S.W.	..	..	S.W.	..	..
S.E. by E.	57	918	S.S.E. by E.	1	7	S.W. by W.	..	..	N.W. by N.	..	..
E.N.E.	63	396	S.S.E.	..	..	W.S.W.	1	3	E.N.W.	..	..
E. by S.	31	82	S. by E.	..	..	W. by S.	..	..	S. by W.	82	588

There were 146 calm hours during the month. The windfall corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 48 miles.

Madras Observatory,
20th December 1930.

E. BARBER,
Off. Deputy Director.

fair. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks. Fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of soils good, but undergrown paddy in two taluks. Employment available. Grass-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair but rain needed in several.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Sowing of bengalgram and horsegram and transplanting of ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested clover, paddy, groundnut, horse, mung, ragi and kharra; cotton poor in two. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grass-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient except under rain-fed tanks. Kharra-Cuddapah canal flowing. Sowing of ragi in progress. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested paddy and dry crops, cotton, poor in four. Pasture scanty; fodder scarce in parts, but lots received of straw and leaves from extensive panchayat. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grass-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects bad.

RELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient for irrigation generally in six taluks. Sowing of paddy and weeding of late crops in progress. Standing crops generally fair in western taluks, but falling in most parts of eastern taluks. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cotton fair; ragi, clover, horse, mung and cotton, fair generally in western taluks and bad in poor in eastern taluks. Pasture getting scarce in five taluks; fodder sufficient except in three taluks. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available except in parts of eastern taluks. Grass-stocks generally sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair to good in the west and bad in the eastern taluks.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of clover, bengalgram and wheat; transplanting of ragi; and weeding of clover and cotton in progress. Standing crops—paddy withered in parts of one taluk; dry crops withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cotton fair to normal; dry crops, poor. Pasture sufficient except in parts of four taluks; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grass-stocks sufficient. Prospects bad.

CUDDAPEH.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy, mung, ragi, kharra and turpaz, and transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, clover, kharra, ragi, mung and groundnut—cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grass-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NEELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Supply at the Bangan and Vellur reservoirs and the Kangeel reservoir adequate. Sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy falling in one division. Harvested paddy, clover, ragi, indigo and mung—cottons bad to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in three taluks. Condition of soils generally good, but undergrown paddy in two villages each of two taluks and in one village of another division in one village of yet another. Employment available. Grass-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair to north-western taluks and generally good elsewhere.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, transplanting and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy—cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good, but undergrown paddy in some villages of two taluks. Employment available. Grass-stocks sufficient. Prospects favourable.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grass-stocks sufficient.

SOUTHARODE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of ragi and transplanting and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested clover, ragi, sugarcane, mung and groundnut—cottons fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good, but undergrown paddy in one village of one taluk. Employment available. Grass-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in three divisions and parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, wheat, mung, and sugarcane, transplanting of paddy and ragi, weeding of paddy (late), groundnut, sugarcane—cottons poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of soils generally fair except in one village of one taluk where undergrown paddy. Employment available. Grass-stocks sufficient except in one division. Prospects generally fair, but more rain required particularly for wet crops except in three divisions.

NORTH ARDOP.

Water-supply sufficient except in those tanks not in division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugi, groundnuts and manuring of paddy and sugi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, groundnuts, chikins; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one tank. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. Mars has hoisted.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of some tanks. Sowing and transplanting of paddy and sugi proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sugi, chikins, manna, coconut, groundnuts; various fide. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CODISSATCHEL.

Water-supply sufficient. Some loss of water in the Quarry at Eredu. Sowing of paddy, transplanting of paddy, sugi and tobacco proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, chikins, chikins, groundnuts, chikins; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one tank. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient except in one tank. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Discharge over the Grand Arund 14 feet. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy, sugi and tobacco and manuring proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, chikins, manna, coconut, groundnuts, cotton; various fide. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Discharge over the coast of the Lower Arund in the Coleroon northern and southern branches was 4-5 feet in each. Sowing of paddy and transplanting of paddy and sugi proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy affected in parts. Harvested paddy and groundnuts; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Discharge through Periar main canal 1,350 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of dry crops, sowing and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi and chikins; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-water prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAJAHMUNDRAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in some tanks. Ploughing, sowing of cotton, sowing of dry crops and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, cotton, sugi, manna, chikins and dry cotton; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one tank. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINSUKIA.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Tinsukia dam. Discharge through Tinsukia dam 1,350 cusecs. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested sugi; cotton poor in tank. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient except in one tank. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but rinderpest prevails in one tank and foot-and-mouth disease in two tanks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in one tank. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of second-crop paddy completed. Standing crops good. Harvested nil. Pasture sufficient except in one tank; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

THAVANCOORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Paddy growing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, potting, manuring and harvesting proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one district. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25th DECEMBER 1900.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF GRAINS IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCES.				PRICES OF GRAINS (IN RS. AND ANNAS) PER MAUND.												District.				
District.	Name.	Rainfall in inches.		Rice.				Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Cereals.						
		In the week.	Up to the end of the week from 1st Sept.	Amount in Maunds.	1st week.	This week.	Average for December.	1st week.	This week.	Average for December.	1st week.	This week.	Average for December.	1st week.	This week.					
Central.	Gurgaon	..	..	88.1	69.1	7.5	6.7	4.8	10.1	8.1	8.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gurgaon	..	
	Vinayachand	..	..	50.8	48.8	7.5	4.4	4.6	15.1	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	7.8	16.0	7.5	6.6	Vinayachand	..
	Madhav	..	..	24.2	44.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnal	..	..	80.5	44.8	8.4	6.6	4.8	14.4	7.0	7.7	13.2	7.0	7.4	..	8.4	8.2	..	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	20.7	38.5	8.1	4.0	8.3	13.6	7.0	7.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	..	8.8	8.8	..	..	..
Central.	Rohtak	..	..	4.0	24.9	31.8	6.8	5.8	..	7.4	7.8	12.5	8.8	8.8	15.4	7.0	6.6	..	..	..
	Karnal	..	..	8.1	31.8	23.9	7.7	4.8	..	7.0	7.0	10.0	8.1	6.5	12.8	6.4	6.5	..	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	17.4	23.7	7.4	4.1	4.0	..	7.0	7.1	13.8	8.1	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Azamgarh	..	..	11.8	21.5	7.4	4.4	4.0	10.1	7.7	7.7	14.5	8.4	6.4	14.5	8.0	8.4	..	..	..
	Chhapra	..	..	5.5	35.7	35.4	7.0	6.2	4.5	13.8	6.8	8.0	13.5	6.7	8.7	14.5	8.0	8.0	..	..
Central.	Rohtak	..	..	8.8	30.8	30.5	8.0	8.0	13.7	7.4	7.4	12.1	8.8	8.7	10.8	8.5	8.5	..	..	..
	Chhapra	..	..	17.0	30.8	30.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	13.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madhav	..	..	30.8	30.8	30.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	13.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	30.8	30.8	30.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	13.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	30.8	30.8	30.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	13.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central.	Chhapra	..	..	8.8	30.8	30.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	13.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	8.8	30.8	30.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	13.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhapra	..	..	8.8	30.8	30.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	13.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhapra	..	..	8.8	30.8	30.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	13.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhapra	..	..	8.8	30.8	30.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	13.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South.	Rohtak	..	..	3.4	38.7	38.8	7.1	4.6	8.0	13.7	5.0	8.2	..	..	..	8.3	6.7	..	..	..
	Madhav	..	..	6.1	35.5	38.8	7.4	4.0	6.9	10.6	5.0	8.7	11.1	8.0	8.4	10.8	7.3	..	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	6.1	35.7	37.2	8.1	4.8	6.8	13.6	7.1	7.1	12.0	7.1	7.1	10.8	6.1	..	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	6.1	35.7	37.2	8.1	4.8	6.8	13.6	7.1	7.1	12.0	7.1	7.1	10.8	6.1	..	..	..
	Rohtak	..	..	6.1	35.7	37.2	8.1	4.8	6.8	13.6	7.1	7.1	12.0	7.1	7.1	10.8	6.1	..	..	..
West Central.	Madhav	..	..	6.2	136.1	136.0	7.0	8.0	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	..	..	6.1	141.0	142.0	6.4	8.3	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tamraparni	..	..	1.0	42.6	43.0	..	6.7	6.7	..	8.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Orissa	..	..	1.4	128.0	128.0	..	6.7	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Orissa	..	..	1.4	128.0	128.0	..	6.7	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.	The Nilgiris	..	..	6.6	47.7	70.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	11.0	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	The Nilgiris	..	..	6.6	47.7	70.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	11.0	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	The Nilgiris	..	..	6.6	47.7	70.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	11.0	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	The Nilgiris	..	..	6.6	47.7	70.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	11.0	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	The Nilgiris	..	..	6.6	47.7	70.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	11.0	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3. Annas.

3. Annas.

Average of the 10 years ending 1899-1900.

Average of 10 years.

1 = 10 Annas.

2 = 10 Annas.

3 = Average of the 10 years ending 1899-1900.

4 = Average of 10 years.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, chulam and bengalgram and transplantation of sugi in progress. Standing crops—paddy, millets in parts of one taluk; dry crops withering in parts of six taluks. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and sugi—entire fair to good; dry crops—poor. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Prospects fair.

CHODAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy, sugi, renpa and kura and transplantation and weeding of paddy, sugi and cotton in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, chulam, millets, renpa, kura and groundnut—entire fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Early at the Koppam and Nellore taluqs and the Knight reservoir elsewhere. Sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and sugi in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, chulam, sugi, lodges and renpa—entire good to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread poverty in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair in north-western taluks and generally good elsewhere.

CHINGLESPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, transplanting and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy—entire fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCO.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugi, pignolly and lodges; transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy and sugi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, renpa, chulam, groundnut and sugarcane—entire fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in those divisions and parts of two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and chulam, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, except paddy crops withered by blight in parts of two taluks and one division. Harvested paddy, sugi, renpa, lodges, groundnut, sugarcane—entire good to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair except in one village of one taluk and one village of one division where widespread poverty. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one division. Prospects generally fair, but more aid required particularly for wet crops except in three divisions.

NORTH ARCO.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugi, bengalgram, pignolly, millets, bengalgram and cotton, transplantation and weeding of paddy and sugi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, chulam, renpa and groundnut; entire fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread poverty in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. More rain needed.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of paddy and sugi and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sugi, chulam, renpa, cotton, groundnut; entire fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHENNAI.

Water-supply sufficient. No lack of water in the Coovary in Erode. Sowing of paddy, transplantation of paddy, sugi and cotton proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, renpa, sugarcane and groundnut; entire fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease (suspected) prevails in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

TRICHINGOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Discharge over the Grand Arund 14 feet. Ploughing; sowing and transplanting of paddy; planting of tobacco and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, maize, cholam, sugarcane, groundnuts, coconuts; various normal. Famine sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANTORE.

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Arund in the Coleman section and residents' houses—report not received. Harvest of paddy seedlings in parts and sowing of paddy and tobacco proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy crops damaged in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and groundnuts in some taluks. Famine sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MAHURA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Discharge through Periyar main canal 1,125 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of dry crops; weeding and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam; various fair. Famine generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but drought prevalent in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MAHESWARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. Ploughing, sowing of cotton, weeding of dry crops and transplanting of paddy proceeding as usual in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, coconuts, oil (mango seed) and groundnuts; various fair. Famine generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Selwankam section. Discharge through main adequate. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy proceeding as usual in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi; various poor in parts. Famine sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; various fair. Famine sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but drought and foot-and-mouth disease prevalent in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Ploughing of third clearing commenced in parts of one taluk. Standing crops fair. Harvested oil. Famine sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Paddy growing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Famine sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, manuring, ploughing and harvesting proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested oil; various fair. Famine sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but foot-and-mouth disease prevalent in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st JANUARY 1901.

District.	Rainfall in inches.				Price in Rupees (or 10 annas) per Mow.												District.		
	In the week.		Up to the end of the week (from 1st April).		Rice.		Wheat.		Barley.		Maize.		Oats.		Other.				
	1900.	Average of 10 years ending 1900.	1900.	Average of 10 years ending 1900.	Average for January.	Last week.	This week.	Average for January.	Last week.	This week.	Average for January.	Last week.	Old week.	Average for January.	Last week.	This week.			
Tamil.	Banjan	..	0.1	30.3	45.7	7.4	(5) 0.8	4.8	10.0	8.2	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	Banjan	Canton.
	Yongapetam	..	0.1	36.8	47.0	8.3	4.4	4.4	10.0	(5) 0.6	7.6	..	(5) 0.1	7.0	14.7	23.6	6.6		Yongapetam
	Dodurani	..	0.1	30.3	48.8	8.6	4.8	4.0	14.6	7.7	14.4	10.8	10.4	10.8	..	10.4	4.1		Dodurani
	Kannur	..	0.1	34.7	39.0	9.0	8.0	4.0	13.7	7.0	7.0	11.0	8.0	1.0	..	0.0	0.0		Kannur
	Quater	..	0.1	34.0	37.4	8.0	8.0	4.7	..	7.0	8.1	10.0	6.0	8.0	13.4	0.0	0.0		Quater
Kerala.	Karoor	14.0	22.0	7.1	4.2	4.8	..	7.1	7.8	10.0	6.0	8.1	12.2	0.0	8.5	Karoor	District.
	Malabar	..	..	17.1	20.7	7.1	4.2	4.4	..	7.1	7.0	10.0	6.0	8.0	..	..	..	Malabar
	Amangal	..	..	17.0	21.0	7.0	4.0	4.4	14.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	6.0	8.0	14.0	6.0	8.4	Amangal
	Chidambal	..	0.1	20.7	20.0	7.1	4.0	4.1	10.7	8.8	8.7	10.7	8.7	8.7	10.4	6.0	8.0	Chidambal	
Carnata.	Nellur	..	0.0	40.0	30.0	4.0	5.0	8.3	10.0	7.0	7.1	10.0	8.1	8.8	10.0	8.0	8.5	Nellur	District.
	Chengalpet	..	0.0	44.6	47.0	6.0	5.0	8.0	11.0	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chengalpet
	Madras	..	0.0	40.0	47.0	6.7	4.0	4.0	10.1	8.0	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras
	South Amer.	..	1.0	40.4	40.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	10.1	7.0	7.0	..	..	..	11.1	8.0	6.0	South Amer.
Central.	Chittoor	..	6.4	27.0	30.0	7.0	8.0	4.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	7.4	7.0	Chittoor	Central.
	North Amer.	..	0.4	30.4	30.0	7.0	8.0	4.0	10.0	7.1	7.1	..	..	..	10.4	7.0	7.0	North Amer.
	Belur	..	0.0	30.0	31.0	8.1	8.0	4.0	10.1	8.0	8.0	10.4	7.4	7.4	10.1	7.0	7.0	Belur	
	Coimbatore	..	0.0	31.0	30.0	6.7	7.0	4.0	10.0	8.7	8.7	10.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	8.0	8.1	Coimbatore	
	Tirunelveli	..	0.0	30.0	31.0	7.0	6.1	7.1	10.4	8.0	8.0	10.7	7.1	7.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	Tirunelveli	
North.	Tanjore	..	0.0	1.0	30.0	30.1	7.0	4.0	4.0	10.4	8.0	8.0	8.7	8.7	Tanjore	North.
	Madras	..	0.0	30.0	30.0	7.4	4.0	4.0	10.7	8.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	11.0	7.1	7.4	Madras	
	Madras	..	0.0	30.0	30.0	7.4	4.0	4.0	10.7	8.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	11.0	7.1	7.4	Madras	
	Tirunelveli	..	8.7	30.1	30.1	7.0	(5) 0.1	8.0	11.0	8.4	8.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	Tirunelveli	
West.	Madras	..	8.1	30.1	31.0	7.7	(5) 0.0	8.0	Madras	West.
	South Amer.	..	0.0	30.0	30.0	7.0	4.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Amer.
	Tirunelveli	..	1.1	30.0	30.0	..	4.7	6.7	..	8.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tirunelveli
	Coimbatore	..	7.0	30.0	30.0	..	4.0	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Coimbatore
Hills.	The Nilgiris	..	0.0	30.7	30.7	7.0	6.0	6.0	11.0	7.4	7.4	The Nilgiris	Hills.
A = Average. L = Lowest. * Average of the 10 years ending 1900. † Average of ten years. ‡ Revised figure.																			

A = Group.

B = District.

C = Average of 10 years ending 1900.

D = Average of 10 years.

(E) Revised Price.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 13

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1931.

(Price, 2 pice.)

AUDIT UNDER ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TRIPPLICANE URBAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1930.

The accounts of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, for the co-operative year ending 30th June 1930, submitted by M. R. V. K. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, City Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Madras, are examined, statements showing (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss and (3) Assets and Liabilities as furnished by him are reported in this audit.

1. The year under review is the strength year in the society's working. There were 3,308 members in the society at the end of the year against 2,460 at the end of the previous year and the share capital rose from Rs. 14,500-0-0 to Rs. 24,700-12-1 during the same period. The borrowings under deposits from members (bank, recurring, current, etc.) and security deposits stood at Rs. 16,100-0-0 at the end of the year against Rs. 11,100-0-0 at the end of previous year.

2. Four hundred and one loans amounting to Rs. 20,400-0-0 were disbursed to members in the year under review against 278 loans amounting to Rs. 45,000 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 10,100-0-0 was repaid as 78 loans having a sum of Rs. 21,000-0-0 outstanding against members on the last day of the year under review and the number of loans was 1,345.

3. Out of these 104 loans amounting to Rs. 14,100-0-0 were overdue. The overdue are very heavy and the society is requested to take speedy steps to recover these loans. It is reported that there are thirteen four-banded loans amounting to Rs. 151-0-0 (both interest and principal) to be written off as irrecoverable and the society is requested to report how it proposes to deal with these loans. Besides these, a sum of Rs. 9,354-0-0 was outstanding against societies on 30th June 1930 on the basis of four loans.

4. The society purchased goods during the year to the value of Rs. 15,00,000-0-0 against Rs. 9,51,000-0-0 in the previous year and the amount of sales during the year to members was Rs. 10,78,000-0-0 against Rs. 9,41,500-0-0 in the previous year.

The gross profit earned during the year under this transaction was Rs. 50,000-0-0 while the corresponding amount in the previous year was Rs. 33,500-0-0.

5. The society earned during the year a net profit of Rs. 1,000-0-0 against Rs. 18,500-0-0 in the previous year. The decrease in the net profit is mainly due to (1) a fall in the gross profit of the distribution department and (2) to the increase in the cost of management by Rs. 7,500-0-0 and above last year's figures.

Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,000-0-0 was retained in the credit department and the balance of Rs. 101-0-0 in the distribution department, excluding reserve fund and other fund contributions. The amount due to reserve fund out of the profit of this year is as follows:—

	Rs.	S.	D.
(1) Entire net profit of the credit department	1,000	0	0
(2) Reserve fund retained during the year	100	0	0
(3) Cost of distribution	75	0	0
(4) One-fourth of the net profit of the distribution department	25	0	0
	1	0	0

Adding this amount with the reserve fund amount of Rs. 18,500-0-0 held on the last day of the year under review the total reserve fund of the society will amount to Rs. 19,500-0-0.

7. The reconciliation statement referred to in paragraph 7 of the last audit, order with regard to the difference in the reserve fund and common fund balance between the society's figures and the departmental figures is put due from the society and the society is again requested to work it up in conjunction with the departmental auditor before it publishes its annual report. It is proposed that a sum of Rs. 25-4-3 (paise) each over amount shown in the liabilities of last year was carried to the profit account after the declaration of the net profit by the Directors and brought under distribution last year as per contents of the general body. This could have been done before the declaration of net profit and balance. Such a procedure would affect the figures shown in the last audit order and in the society is advised to discontinue it.

(1) Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Room payments	11,772	12	34
Loans and deposits by members ..	1,24,891	12	4
Loans repaid by members	45,142	7	2
Interest received	2,341	8	24
Gifts of goods to members	14,71,475	7	4
Other income	2,98,716	4	48

Total income .. 16,26,177 14 34

Spring income .. 31,390 11 36

Grand total of receipts including

spring income .. 16,57,567 25 40

(2) Expenditure.

Interest paid	4,707	12	8
Share profit of sale of stock	26,211	4	24
Other items	4,412	11	7

Total .. 49,330 18 14

(3) Assets.

Cash in hand and bank	31,378	7	34
Other investments	4,786	4	2
Loans due by members	47,537	7	10
Loans due by friends and relations ..	9,894	8	2
Interest unpaid	3,417	8	8
Value of stock in hand	7,45,164	24	8
Other items	35,480	2	7

Total .. 7,82,860 8 10

(4) Disbursements.

Share capital withdrawn	4,796	10	14
Director's expenses on disbursements ..	1,27	7	4
Loans to members	19,110	4	2
Interest paid on loans and deposits ..	5,448	14	8
Dividend and bonus paid	12,411	22	4
Bank charges	18,141	7	4
Share dividend and commission	1,37,182	2	1
Other items			

Total disbursements .. 1,84,119 8 8

Closing balance .. 59,854 7 48

Grand total of disbursements

including closing balance .. 1,84,119 10 40

(5) Loss.

Interest paid and due	4,837	8	1
Revaluation of and set-off against charges			
paid and due	18,168	8	1
Other items	9,894	8	2

Total .. 27,260 4 54

Net profit .. 7,167 8 10

(6) Liabilities.

Loans and deposits from members ..	16,760	4	2
Share capital	16,115	12	1
Interest and dividend due by society ..	7,598	8	8
Cost of management due	7,614	10	14
Other items	16,248	8	2
Reserve fund	15,478	11	8

Total liabilities .. 74,813 8 11

Profit .. 7,167 8 10

Malaga, 26th December 1930.

G. K. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR,
Auditor General.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 13

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1921.

[Price, 6 ea. 2 p.]

Part III.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 83 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information:—

Bill No. 1 of 1921.

A Bill to provide for the salary of the Deputy-President of the Madras Governor's Legislative Council.

WHEREAS by the Government of India Act provision has been made for the determination of the salary of the deputy-president of the Governor's Legislative Council by Act of the Local Legislature; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Deputy-President's Salary Act, 1921.

2. There shall be paid to the deputy-president of the Madras Governor's Legislative Council a salary of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By virtue of section 22-G of the Government of India Act, there must be a deputy-president of the Governor's Legislative Council. His salary has to be decided by the Council, subject to the approval of the Governor. His salary has to be decided as soon as the Council has been sworn in it is necessary to fix his salary at once.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR

H. KAVACHANDRA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislative) Department.

Acts of the Governor of Port St. George in Council.

The following Act of the Governor of Port St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 3rd November 1920 and that of the Governor-General on the 19th December 1920 and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

MADRAS ACT No. XIV of 1920.

THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

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MADRAS ACT No. XIV of 1920.

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Local Boards.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to local boards in the Presidency of Madras and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under section 78 of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PREFLIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920."
2. The enactments mentioned in Schedule I are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.
3. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—
 - (1) "appoint" includes to appoint temporarily or in an officiating capacity;
 - (2) "appointment" includes temporary and officiating appointments;
 - (3) "building" includes a house, out-house, stable, latrine, shed, lat. wall (other than a boundary wall not exceeding eight feet in height) and any other such structure, whether of masonry, brick, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever;
 - (4) "carriage" includes any wheeled vehicle with springs or other appliances acting as springs, and all kinds of motor-cars, motor-busses, motor-ambulances, motor-cycles, rickshaws, tricycles and motorbikes;
 - (5) "cart" includes any wheeled vehicle which is not a "carriage";
 - (6) "company" means a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or under the Acts of Parliament known under the collective title of the Companies Acts, or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor-General in Council or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent;
 - (7) "district" means any local area which is declared to be a district under section 4;
 - (8) "house" means a building fit for human occupation, whether as a residence or otherwise, having a separate principal entrance from the common way, and includes any shop, workshop or warehouse;
 - (9) "landholder" includes all persons holding under a sword-in-milket tenure, all other zamindars, talukdars, shrotriyandars, jagirdars and mundars, all persons registered as proprietors under section 5 of the Madras Limited Proprietors Act, 1911, and all persons having the land revenue under Government; all holders of land in Madras under whatever tenure; and all holders of land under ryotwari settlement, or in any way subject to the payment of land revenue direct to Government, and all registered holders of land in proprietary right;
 - (10) "latrine" includes privy, water-closet and urinal;
 - (11) "local board" means and includes a district board, a taluk board, and a union board;
 - (12) "local fund" means and includes a district fund, a taluk fund and a union fund;
 - (13) "nuisance" includes any act, omission, place or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smell or hearing or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;
 - (14) "owner" includes (a) the person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive, whether on his own account or as agent, trustee, guardian, manager or receiver for another person, or for any religious or charitable purpose, the

rest or profile of the property in connection with which the word is used; and (b) the person for the time being in charge of the animal or vehicle in connection with which the word is used:

"Palanquin" includes twojacks, marchals and chairs carried by men by means of poles, but not stags or cots used for the conveyance of children or aged or sick people:

"Prescribed" means prescribed by the Local Government by rules made under this Act:

"Private road" means any street, road, square, court, alley, passage or riding-path which is not a "public road", but does not include a pathway made by the owner of premises on his own land to secure access to, or the convenient use of, such premises.

"Public road" means any street, road, square, court, alley, passage or riding-path, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way and includes—

(a) the roadway over any public bridge or causeway;

(b) the footway attached to any such road, public bridge or causeway; and

(c) the drains attached to any such road, public bridge or causeway, and the land, whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah or other structure, which lies on either side of the roadway up to the boundaries of the adjacent property, whether that property is private property or property belonging to Government:

"Residence" means—

(18) a person is deemed to have his "residence" or to "reside" in any house if he sometimes uses any portion thereof as a sleeping apartment, and

a person is not deemed to cease to reside in any such house merely because he is absent from it or has elsewhere another dwelling in which he resides, if he is at liberty to return thereto at any time and has not abandoned his intention of returning:

"Salary" means pay and acting pay or payment by way of commission and includes exchange compensation allowance, but not allowances for home-cost, marriage-kite or travelling expenses:

"Taluk" means any area which is declared to be a taluk under section 4:

"Tenant" includes all persons who, whether personally or by an agent, occupy land under a landlord or an intermediate landlord, and whether or not they pay rent to such landlord or intermediate landlord as the case may be:

"Union" means any area which is declared to be a union under section 4:

"Year" means the financial year:

PART II.—ESTABLISHMENT, CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF LOCAL BOARDS.

CHAPTER II

Districts, Taluks and Unions.

4. (1) The Local Government may, for the purposes of this Act, declare by notification—

- (a) any local area to be a district, and
- (b) any part of a district to be a taluk.

(2) With the approval of the Local Government, the district board may, for the purposes of this Act, declare by notification any revenue village or villages or any portion or portions thereof to be a union: provided that no one shall be declared to be a union unless it has a population of not less than 5,000.

Attention
and
approval
of
Governor,
Taluks
and
Unions.

5. (1) The Local Government may by notification—

- (a) exclude from a district or taluk any local area comprised therein, or
- (b) include in a district or taluk any local area in the vicinity thereof, or
- (c) cancel a notification issued under section 4, sub-section (1).

(2) With the approval of the Local Government, the district board may by notification—

- (a) exclude from a union any local area comprised therein, or
- (b) include in a union any local area in the vicinity thereof, or
- (c) cancel a notification issued under section 4, sub-section (2).

(3) Before issuing a notification under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the Local Government or the district board, as the case may be, shall give the local board or local boards which will be affected by the issue of such a notification a reasonable opportunity for showing cause against the proposal, and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of the local board or local boards concerned.

CHAPTER III.

Constitution and Control of Local Boards.

6. (1) There shall be constituted for each district a district board, for each taluk a taluk board, and for each union a union board.

*Excludes
members of
local boards
and their
representatives.*

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the administration of the local area for which a local board is constituted shall vest in such local board, but it shall not be entitled to exercise functions expressly assigned by or under this Act or any other law to its president, to other local boards or to other authorities:

Provided that, where there is no taluk board in any part of a district, the district board and the president thereof shall have the rights, exercise the powers and perform the duties of the taluk board and of the president thereof respectively in such part of the district.

(3) Every local board shall, by the name of the local area for which it shall have been established, be a body corporate, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and, subject to any restriction or qualification imposed by this or any other enactment, shall be vested with the capacity of suing or being sued in its corporate name, of acquiring, holding and transferring property, movable or immovable, of entering into contracts and of doing all things necessary, proper or expedient for the purposes for which it is constituted.

7. The total number of members of a local board shall be subject to the following limits:—

*Total number
of members
of local
boards.*

		Maximum franchise of villages.	Maximum franchise of members.
District boards	..	52	24
Taluk boards	..	21	12
Union boards	..	15	7

8. The president of every taluk board in the district shall ex-officio be a member of the district board.

*President of
taluk boards
is ex-
officio
member of
the district
board.*

9. (1) The other members of the district board and the members of taluk and union boards shall be partly elected and partly appointed.

*Members of
local boards
to be partly
elected and
partly appointed.*

(2) Of the total number of members of any local board, the proportion that shall be elected shall not be less than three-fourths.

(3) An ex-officio member of the district board who does not hold a salaried office under Government other than that of a village headman shall, for the purposes of calculating the proportion under sub-section (2), be deemed to be an elected member.

(4) The remaining members shall be appointed by—

- (a) the Local Government—in the case of district boards;
- (b) the president of the district board—in the case of taluk boards; and
- (c) the president of the taluk board—in the case of union boards.

(5) In making such appointments, the appointing authority shall have due regard to the representation of Muhammadans, of the depressed and backward classes and of other minorities.

District
board of
union of
members of
local boards
shall propose
to be elected.

10. (1) The district board shall, by resolution supported by not less than three-fourths of the members present at a meeting specially convened in that behalf, declare—

(a) what shall be the total number of its members or of any of the taluk boards within its jurisdiction, and

(b) what shall be the number, or proportion, of such members to be elected:

Provided that such resolution shall not have effect unless it is confirmed after a period of three months by another resolution of the district board supported by a like majority at a like meeting.

(2) The taluk board shall, by resolution, similarly declare—

(a) what shall be the total number of members of any union board within its jurisdiction, and

(b) what shall be the number, or proportion, of such members to be elected:

Provided that such resolution shall not have effect unless it is approved by the district board.

(3) Before any resolution modifying the constitution of a taluk or union board is taken into consideration, the district board or taluk board, as the case may be, shall communicate to each taluk or union board the grounds for the modification, fix a reasonable period for the taluk or union board to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations and objections, if any.

(4) The resolutions referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be notified in the prescribed manner.

(5) The Local Government may by notification modify or cancel any resolution of a district board or taluk board under this section:

Provided that, before doing so, they shall communicate to the local board or boards concerned the grounds for the modification or cancellation and consider any explanations or objections that may be received within the time fixed.

Term of
office of
members.

11. Every member of a local board shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, hold office for a term of three years from the date of publication of the notification under section 10:

Provided that any member of a taluk board elected to be a member of the district board shall vacate his office as member of such district board on his ceasing to be a member of the taluk board.

Appointment
or election
of president
and vice-
president.

12. (1) The Local Government shall either appoint one of the members of a district board to be its president, or by notification authorize the members of a district board to elect their president from among their own number, provided that the Local Government may by notification withdraw such authority.

(2) Unless the Local Government have by notification directed otherwise, every taluk board shall elect one of its members to be its president.

(3) Every union board shall elect one of its members to be its president.

(4) Before issuing a notification under the proviso to sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) in respect of a district or taluk board already vested with the right of electing its president, the Local Government shall communicate to such district or taluk board the grounds on which they propose to do so, fix a reasonable time for the district or taluk board to show cause against the proposal and consider its explanations and objections, if any; and the notification shall contain a statement of the reasons for the final decision of the Local Government.

(5) Every district or taluk board shall elect one of its members to be its vice-president.

Eligibility
of members
for election
as president
or vice-
president.

13. (1) No member of a local board who holds a salaried office under Government shall be eligible for election as president or vice-president of such board.

For the purpose of this sub-section a village headman shall not be considered to be a person holding a salaried office.

(2) No ex-officio member of a district board shall be eligible for election as its vice-president.

14. (1) The president of a district board shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, hold office for a term of three years from the date of publication of the notification of his election or appointment, and shall, during his tenure of office as president, be an office member of the district board, irrespective of and in addition to the strength fixed for the district board under section 10.

Term of office of president, district board.

(2) The office of member of the district board, and of president or member of a taluk board, which a person elected or appointed to be the president of a district board holds on the date of his election or appointment, shall become vacant with effect from the date of publication of the notification of such election or appointment; and during the period that such person holds the office of president of the district board, he shall not be eligible for election or appointment as a member of any taluk board in the district.

(3) The president of a district board shall not be reckoned in calculating the total or relative strength of the district board determined under section 10.

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 14, any member of a local board elected or appointed to be president or vice-president shall be deemed to have vacated such office on the expiry of his term as member, or on his otherwise ceasing to be a member, or upon the issue of a notification under sub-section (1) of section 12 authorising the election of the president of a district board or withdrawing such authority, or upon the issue or cancellation of a notification under sub-section (2) of section 12.

Vacancy in the office of president and vice-president.

(2) An outgoing president or vice-president of a local board shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

16. Any member of a local board other than the president and any vice-president may resign his office by giving notice to the president; the president may resign by giving notice to the local board.

Resignation of members, vice-presidents and president. Giving up of offices.

17. When the office of president, vice-president or member of any local board becomes vacant or is about to become vacant, a new president, vice-president or member shall, in the absence of any direction to the contrary issued by authorities competent to do so under the provisions of this Act, be elected or appointed in the same manner as his predecessor was elected or appointed.

18. (1) When the office of president of a district or taluk board is vacant, the vice-president shall exercise the functions of the president till a new president assumes office.

President acts in functions by which vice-president when office is vacant.

(2) If both the offices of president and vice-president of a district board are vacant, the president of the district headquarters taluk board shall exercise the functions of the president of the district board till a new president or vice-president of the district board assumes office.

(3) If both the offices of president and vice-president of a taluk board are vacant, the president of the district board shall appoint a member of the taluk board to exercise the functions of its president till a new president or vice-president assumes office.

(4) When the office of president of a union board falls vacant, the president of the taluk board shall appoint a member of the union board to exercise the functions of its president till a new president assumes office.

(5) The person appointed to exercise the functions of a president under sub-sections (2) and (3) shall, for the period during which he exercises these functions, be styled temporary president of the taluk or union board, as the case may be.

19. The election or appointment of a president, vice-president, temporary president or member of a local board shall be notified in the prescribed manner.

Functions and appointment to be notified.

20. No member of a local board shall receive any salary or other remuneration from the funds at the disposal of or under the control of such board.

No member to receive remuneration.

21. (1) The resolutions of a local board shall be carried into effect by the president, in whom the entire executive power of the board shall be vested.

Executive power vested in president.

(2) It shall not be lawful for the president to exercise any power which by this Act it is expressly declared shall be exercised by the local board.

Emergency
powers of
President.

22. The president of a local board may in cases of emergency direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which requires the attention of the local board, and the immediate execution or doing of which he, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the local fund:

Provided that

(a) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the local board prohibiting the execution of any particular work or the doing of any particular act, and

(b) he shall report the action taken under this section and the reasons therefor to the local board at its next meeting.

Delegation of
powers to
president of
district or
taluk board.

23. (1) The president of a district or taluk board may by an order in writing delegate any of his powers or duties to the vice-president, provided that, he shall not delegate any powers or duties which the board expressly forbids him to delegate.

(2) During the temporary absence or incapacity of the president of a district or taluk board, the president's functions shall devolve on the vice-president, or if he is absent or if the office of vice-president is vacant, the president may, by an order in writing, delegate any of his powers or duties to any member of the board who shall be styled president-delegate during the period of delegation:

Provided that

(a) no delegation under this sub-section shall be made for any period exceeding in the aggregate ninety days in any year without the special sanction of the district or taluk board as the case may be; and

(b) every order made under this sub-section shall be communicated to the local board concerned at its next meeting and, when made by the president of a taluk board, shall be forthwith communicated to the president of the district board.

(5) Subject to any restriction that the local board may impose, the executive powers of the president of a district or taluk board may by an order in writing be delegated to any member, officer or servant of the board or to any officer of Government, and in the case of the president of a taluk board, subject also to the consent of the president of the district board, to officers and servants of the district board.

Delegation of
powers by
President of
Union Board.

24. The president of a union board may, with the consent of the board, authorise any member of the board, by an order in writing, to exercise for a period not exceeding in the aggregate ninety days in any year any of the powers conferred on such president by this Act.

Exercise of
delegated
powers
subject to
provisions
of Act and
rules.

25. The exercise or discharge of any powers delegated under sections 23 and 24 shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions as may be laid down by the president and shall also be subject to his control and revision.

26. (1) Any member of a local board may call the attention of the president to any neglect in the execution of local board work, to any waste of local board property, or to the wants of any locality within the local board area, and may suggest any improvements which may appear desirable.

(2) Every member shall have the right to move resolutions and to interpellate the president on matters connected with the administration of the local board subject to such regulations as may be framed by the district board.

(3) Every member shall have access during office hours to the records of the local board after giving due notice to the president, provided that the president may for reasons given in writing forbid such access.

Local board's
power to call
for records.

27. (1) A local board may require the president to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document which is in his custody.

(2) The president shall comply with every such requisition unless in his opinion immediate compliance therewith would be prejudicial to the interests of the board or of the public, in which case he shall make a declaration in writing to that effect and shall, if required by the board, refer the question—

(a) to the Local Government, in the case of a dispute between the district board and its president, and

(b) to the president of the district board, in the case of disputes between a taluk or union board and the president thereof;

and the Decision of the Local Government or the president of the district board, as the case may be, shall be final.

28. (1) A local board may appoint committees for the superintendence and management of educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries, churches and other institutions which it maintains. It may also appoint standing committees with delegated power to dispose of matters relating to any particular branch of the administration which are reserved by this Act for the decision of the local board; or may appoint individual members, or committees of members, to inquire into and report on any such matters.

Appointment of committees.

(2) The president of a local board shall by virtue of his office be a member of every committee appointed under sub-section (1).

(3) Except as provided by section 29, none but a member of the local board may be appointed as a member of any committee.

29. It shall be lawful for a local board, by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of its constituted strength, to appoint as members of any committee, other than a standing committee, any persons of either sex who are not members of the board but who may in the opinion of such board possess special qualifications for serving on such committee. But the number of persons so appointed on any committee shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of such committee. All the provisions of the Act relating to the duties, powers and liabilities of members of local boards shall be applicable, so far as may be, to such persons.

Appointment of persons other than members of local boards to committees.

30. (1) Local boards or local boards and municipal councils or local boards and other local authorities may join in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested.

Appointment of joint committees.

(2) Any local authority taking part in the appointment of a joint committee may delegate to the committee any power which such local authority might exercise for the purpose for which the committee is appointed, including power to make terms binding on each of the local authorities concerned as to the construction and future maintenance of any work.

(3) The members of the joint committee shall be appointed at such times and in such manner, and shall hold office for such term, as may be determined by the local authority appointing them.

(4) The number of members of a joint committee to be appointed by each local authority shall be fixed by arrangement between the local authorities concerned.

(5) The joint committee shall elect a chairman who shall hold office for such period as shall be fixed by the committee at the time of his election.

(6) The costs of a joint committee shall be defrayed by the local authorities participating on its appointment in the proportion agreed to by them.

(7) The local authorities appointing a joint committee may jointly make, vary, and revoke regulations relating to the procedure to be followed by the committee in conducting its business.

(8) If any difference of opinion arises between local authorities acting under this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

31. A local board shall observe the rules in Schedule II and may make supplementary regulations, not inconsistent therewith or with other provisions of this Act or with any rules made by the Local Government, in regard to the following matters:—

Rules and regulations for government of local board.

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner in which notice thereof shall be given;
- (c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings;
- (d) the division of duties among the members of the board;
- (e) the procedure of committees;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted for money paid to the board; and,
- (g) all other similar matters.

President
of local
board
meetings.

32. (1) Every meeting of a local board shall be presided over by the president; in his absence by the vice-president if there is one; where there is none, or in the absence of both the president and vice-president, by a member chosen by the meeting to preside for the occasion.

(2) The president shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order arising at or in connection with meetings. There shall be no discussion on any point of order and the decision of the president on any point of order shall, save as is otherwise expressly provided in this Act, be final.

(3) A vice-president or member presiding for the occasion shall, for that meeting, have all the powers of the president.

Right of
certain
officers to
address
such board.

33. The district collector, the surgeon-general, the sanitary commissioner and his deputy, the military engineer and his deputies, the district medical and sanitary officer, the chief engineer, the superintending engineer of the circle, the director of public instruction and the inspector of schools may, with the permission of the president or other person presiding, address any local board on any matter affecting the general administration, sanitation, public works or public instruction, so the case may be.

Member
of whom the
local board
may refer a
question
and voting.

34. (1) No member of a local board shall vote on, or take part in, the discussion of any question coming up for consideration at a meeting of the board or any committee, if the question is one in which, apart from its general application to the public, he has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest.

(2) The president may prohibit any member from voting or taking part in the discussion of any matter in which he believes such person to have such interest, or he may require such person to absent himself during the discussion.

(3) Such person may challenge the decision of the president, who shall thereupon put the question to the meeting. The decision of the meeting shall be final.

(4) If the president is believed by any member present at the meeting to have any such pecuniary interest in any matter under discussion, the president may, if a motion to that effect be carried, be required to absent himself from the meeting during such discussion.

Explanation.—"President" in this section includes a vice-president or member presiding for the occasion.

One of the
members of
the local board
may be
disqualified
for such office.

35. No act of a local board, or of any committee, or of any person acting as a president, vice-president, or member shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of a defect in the establishment of such local board or committee, or on the ground that any member of such board or committee was disqualified for such office, or by reason of such act having been done during the period of any vacancy in the office of president, vice-president, or member of such board.

Submission of
annual
reports.

36. (1) Every union board shall submit a report on its administration to the taluk board.

(2) Every taluk board shall submit to the district board—

- (a) a report on its administration, and
- (b) a consolidated report on the working of the union boards in the taluk.

(3) Every district board shall submit to the Local Government—

- (a) a report on its administration,
- (b) a consolidated report on the working of the taluk boards in the district, and
- (c) a consolidated report on the working of the union boards in the district.

(4) The reports shall relate to the financial year and shall be submitted as soon as may be after the first day of April following each such year, and not later than such date as may be fixed by the Local Government; they shall be in such form and shall contain such details as may be prescribed.

(5) The reports that each local board has to submit shall be prepared by the president; the local board shall consider the reports and submit them to the authority concerned with its resolutions thereon, if any.

(6) The reports shall be published in the prescribed manner.

37. (1) The district collector may enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immovable property or any work in progress under the control of any local board in his district.

(2) The Local Government or the district collector may—

(a) call for any record, correspondence, plan or other document in the possession or under the control of any local board;

(b) require any local board to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account or statistics;

(c) require any local board to furnish information or report on any matter connected with such board;

(d) record in writing, for the consideration of a local board, any observations they or he may think proper in regard to its proceedings or duties.

(3) The powers conferred on the district collector under sub-sections (1) and (2) may be exercised—

(a) by the president of the district board in the case of taluk and union boards in his district; and

(b) by the president of the taluk board in the case of union boards in his taluk.

38. (1) The Local Government may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of any local board, or of any order issued by any local board or president, or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any license or permission granted by any local board or president, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance or under colour of this Act, if in their opinion such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act, or the grant of such license or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order, or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such license or permission is likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

(2) If the district collector considers that for the purpose of averting danger to human life, health or safety or of preventing a riot or an affray immediate action is necessary, he may suspend the resolution, order, license, permission or act, as the case may be, of any local board or president and report to the Local Government, who may thereupon either rescind the collector's order or after giving the local board and, if the order affected any act of the president, the president also, a reasonable opportunity of explanation, direct that it continue in force with or without modification permanently or for such period as they think fit.

39. (1) In cases of emergency the district collector may direct, or provide for, the execution of any work, or the doing of any act which a local board or the president is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act, shall be paid by the local board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, he may make an order directing the person having the custody of the local fund to pay it in priority to any other charge against such fund. Such person shall, so far as the funds be to the credit of the local board admit, be bound to comply with such order.

(3) Every case in which the powers conferred by this section are exercised shall be forthwith reported to the Local Government by the district collector with the reasons in full for the exercise of such powers and a copy of the report shall at the same time be sent to the local board for information. The local board shall thereupon be entitled to address the Local Government on the contents of the district collector's report.

40. (1) The Local Government may appoint such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of all or any of the local boards established under this Act.

(2) All schools, hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination stations, slaughteries and other institutions maintained by any local board, and all registers, books, accounts and other documents relating thereto, shall at all times be open to the inspection of such officers as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf.

Power of Local Government and district collector for purposes of section.

Power of Local Government and district collector for purposes of section.

Expenditure may be made by local board.

Local Government may appoint officers for purposes of section.

(3) Local boards and their officers and servants shall be bound to afford to inspecting or superintending officers of Government appointed under this section with access at all reasonable times to local board property or premises, and to all records, accounts and other documents as may, in the opinion of such officers, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, be necessary to enable them to discharge their duties of inspection or superintendence.

Local Government's power to take action in default of a district board or its president.

41. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a district board or its president has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this or any other Act, they may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

(2) If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid from the district fund, within such time as they may fix, to such person, by the district board.

(3) If expenses which the Local Government have directed under sub-section (2) to be paid from the district fund are not so paid, the district collector, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the district fund to pay it in priority to any other charge against such fund except charges for the service of authorized loans.

(4) Such person shall, so far as the funds to the credit of the district board extend, be bound to comply with such order.

42. The power conferred in respect of district boards on the Local Government and the district collector under section 41 shall be exercised, in accordance with the provisions of that section,

(a) by the president of the district board in respect of taluk boards; and

(b) by the president of the district board or by the president of the taluk board in respect of union boards.

Person of president of the district board will act as taluk board to take action in respect of taluk and union boards.

Provided that, where under clause (b) there is difference of opinion between the president of the district board and the president of the taluk board, the opinion of the president of the district board shall prevail.

Local Government's power to remove president of the district board.

43. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, remove any president of a district or taluk board if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of his board.

(2) When the Local Government proposes to take action under this section, they shall give the president concerned an opportunity of explanation, and shall record the reasons for any action taken.

Removal of president of taluk board.

44. (1) The president of the district board may by notification remove the president of a union board if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the president of the district board, omits or refuses to carry out any resolution of the union board.

(2) When the president of the district board proposes to take action under this section, he shall give the president of the union board concerned an opportunity of explanation and shall record the reasons for any action taken.

Disolution and reconstitution of local boards.

45. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, direct that a local board be dissolved and reconstituted immediately if the local board is not, in their opinion, competent to perform, or persistently makes default in performing, the duties imposed on it by law or exceeds or abuses its powers:

Provided that, before issuing such notification, the Local Government shall communicate to the local board concerned, and to the district board where such local board is not a district board, the grounds on which they propose so to do, fix a reasonable period for the board or boards to show cause against the proposal and consider the explanations or objections if any.

(2) Upon the publication of such a notification, all members of the local board shall forthwith vacate their offices and such and fresh appointments shall be made and elections held in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) During any interval between the dissolution and the reconstitution of a local board directed under sub-section (1), all or any of the powers and duties of a local board and its president may be exercised and performed, as far as may be and

to such extent as the Local Government may determine, by such persons as the Local Government appoint in that behalf, and any such person who is not a district collector or revenue divisional officer may, if the Local Government so direct, receive payment for his services from the local fund.

46. (1) When the district collector or person appointed by the Local Government lawfully takes action on behalf, or in default, of a local board under this Act, he shall have power to make such contracts as are necessary for the purpose, and shall be entitled to the same protection under this Act as the local board, its officers or servants whom powers he is exercising, and compensation shall be recoverable from the local fund by any person suffering damage from the exercise of such powers to the same extent as if the action had been taken by such local board, its officers or servants.

Person of
officer acting
for, or in
default of,
local board,
and taking
of local funds.

(2) A district or taluk board president taking action under section 42, or any person appointed by him, shall be entitled to exercise the power and to claim the protection referred to in sub-section (1).

CHAPTER IV.

Election and appointment of members of local boards.

47. (1) The members of a district board, other than ex-officio members and members appointed by the Local Government under section 9, shall be elected by taluk boards in the prescribed manner:

Election of
members of
district board.

Provided that, where there are no taluk boards in a district, the election may be by the tax-payers and inhabitants of the district in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The district board shall by resolution, and with the approval of the Local Government, determine the number of its members to be elected by each of the taluk boards in the district.

(3) No person shall be eligible for election to the district board by a taluk board unless, on the date of his nomination and election, he is a member of that taluk board:

Provided that no member of a taluk board who is a salaried officer of Government, other than a village headman, shall be eligible for election to the district board.

48. Every taluk board shall by resolution and with the approval of the district board—

Division of
circle into a
taluk.

(a) divide the local area over which it exercises jurisdiction into circles for the purpose of the election of members of the taluk board, and

(b) determine the number of members which each circle may return.

49. A union board may by resolution and with the approval of the taluk board—

Union is a
union.

(a) divide the union into wards for the election of members of the union board, and

(b) determine the number of members which each ward may return.

50. The resolutions of a district board under section 47, of a taluk board under section 48, and of a union board under section 49, shall be published by notification.

Publication of
resolutions of
district board
under section
47, and of
union board
under section
49.

51. (1) An electoral roll for each taluk and union board showing the names of persons qualified to vote shall be annually prepared and published in the prescribed manner.

Publication of
electoral roll.

(2) Every person whose name appears in the final electoral roll published under this section shall, so long as it remains in force, be entitled to vote at an election; and no person whose name does not appear in such roll shall vote at an election.

(3) The electoral roll for a taluk board shall be divided into separate parts for each circle; and when a union has been divided into wards the electoral roll for the union shall be divided into separate parts of each ward.

(4) The electoral roll published in any year shall remain in force till the publication of a fresh electoral roll.

General
qualifications
for election
to office.

52. No person shall be included in the electoral roll as qualified to vote unless—

- (a) he is a British subject or a subject of a State in India;
- Provided that the Local Government may exclude from the scope of this restriction any ethnic or class of ethnic;
- (b) he has attained the age of twenty-one years in the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published;
- (c) he has paid the taxes, if any, due by him under the Act for such preceding year;
- (d) he possesses one or more of the qualifications described in Schedule III;
- and
- (e) he has resided in the taluk board or union area, as the case may be, or within three miles thereof, for one hundred and twenty days in the aggregate in the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published.

Disqualifi-
cation of
persons.
Qualifications
for election;
general
qualifications.

53. No person who is of unsound mind or a deaf-mute shall be qualified to vote.

54. (1) No person shall be qualified for election as a member of a taluk or union board unless the name of such person appears on the electoral roll of the taluk or union board concerned.

(2) No salaried officer of Government shall be qualified for election as member of a local board:

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to village headmen.

Disqualifi-
cation of
persons
on election or
appointment.

55. (1) A person who has been sentenced by a criminal court to transportation, or to imprisonment for a period of more than six months (such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned), shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a member of a local board while undergoing the sentence and for five years from the date of expiration of the sentence.

(2) A person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a member of a local board if such person is at the date of nomination, election or appointment—

- (i) of unsound mind, a deaf-mute or a leper;
- (ii) an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent;
- (iii) interested in a subsisting contract made with, or any work being done for, the local board, except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company;
- (iv) an officer or servant holding office under this Act, or an honorary magistrate for the local area over which the local board concerned has jurisdiction;
- (v) already a member of the local board whose term of office will not expire before his fresh election or appointment can take effect; or
- (vi) the servant or employer of a member:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as aforesaid by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

- (i) any lease, sale or purchase of immovable property or any agreement for the same; or
- (ii) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or
- (iii) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the local board is inserted; or
- (iv) the sale to the local board of any articles in which he regularly trades, or the purchase from the local board of any articles, to a value in either case not exceeding fifteen hundred rupees in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Local Government may direct that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification.

Disqualifi-
cation of
members.

56. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 57, a member of a local board shall cease to hold his office, if he—

- (a) is sentenced by a court to such punishment as is described in sub-section (1) of section 55;
- (b) becomes of unsound mind, a deaf-mute, or a leper;
- (c) applies to be adjudicated, or is adjudicated, a bankrupt or insolvent;

(d) subject to the proviso to section 55, sub-section (2), acquires any interest in any subsisting contract made with, or work being done for, the local board, except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company, or is employed as paid legal practitioner or on behalf of the local board, or accepts employment as legal practitioner against the local board;

(e) is appointed to any office or post referred to in section 55, sub-section (2), clause (iv);

(f) accepts employment under any other member;

(g) ceases to reside in the area over which the local board has jurisdiction or within three miles thereof; or

(h) fails for three consecutive meetings to attend the meetings of the local board.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a) of sub-section (1), the Local Government may direct that such sentences shall not operate as a disqualification.

(3) Where a person ceases to be a member under clause (a) of sub-section (1), he shall be restored to office for such portion of the period for which he was elected or appointed as may remain unexpired at the date of such restoration, if and when the sentence is annulled on appeal or revision, or the disqualification caused by the sentence is removed by an order of the Local Government. And any person elected or appointed to fill the vacancy in the interim shall, on such restoration, vacate the office.

(4) In the case of a person who has ceased to be a member in consequence of failure to attend meetings, the matter shall be reported by the president at the next meeting of the local board which may at that meeting restore such person to office.

57. (1) Whenever it is alleged that any person who has been elected or appointed as member of a local board is disqualified under section 55 or section 56 and such person does not admit the allegation, or whenever any member is brought in doubt whether or not he has become disqualified for office, such member or any other member may, and the president at the request of the local board shall, apply to the district judge of the district in which the area of the local board is situated.

(2) The said judge, after making such inquiry as he deems necessary, shall determine whether or not such person is disqualified under section 55 or section 56, and his decision shall be final.

(3) Pending such decision the member shall be deemed to be qualified.

58. Every polling officer, clerk or other person in attendance at the polling room who, except for some purpose authorized by law, communicates to any person any information showing directly or indirectly for which candidate any voter has voted, and every person who by any improper means procures any such information, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

59. Every person convicted of an offence punishable under section 38 or under chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code shall be disqualified from voting or from being elected by any election to which this Act applies or from holding the office of member of a local board for a period of five years from the date of his conviction.

Provided that the Local Government may exempt any such person from such disqualification.

CHAPTER V.—Powers of Local Boards in respect of Property and Establishment.

60. (1) All public roads in any area to which this Act applies shall vest in—

(a) the union board, if they are within the limits of a union;

(b) the tahsil board, if they are within the limits of a taluk, are outside the limits of a union and are not classed as district roads; and

(c) the district board, if they are within the limits of a district, are outside the limits of a union and are classed as district roads.

(2) All pavements, sewers and other materials of a public road and all erections, materials and other things provided for such a road, all sewers, drains, drainages, works, tunnels and culverts, whether made at the cost of the local fund or otherwise, in, alongside or under any public road, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto, shall vest in the local board in which the public road vests.

(3) The Local Government may by notification exclude from the operation of this Act any such public road, sewer, drain, drainage work, tunnel or culvert, and may also modify or cancel such notification.

Disturbed
sewage, etc.,
to being to
local boards.

61. All rubbish, sewage, filth and other matter collected by a local board under this Act shall belong to such local board.

Transfer of
immovable
property from
one local
board to
another.

62. The district board may, subject to such control as may be prescribed, by notification declare that any immovable property vested in a local board shall vest in any other local board in the same district, and such property shall, from the date specified in the said notification, vest accordingly.

Power to
transfer to
local boards
immovable
property
vested in
the Board
of Health,
1817, and
certain
charitable
endowments.

63. (1) Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Board of Revenue may, by notification, with the consent of a local board, make over to such local board the management and superintendence of any charitable endowment in respect of which powers and duties attach to the Board of Revenue under the provisions of the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulations, 1817; and thereupon all powers and duties which attach to the Board of Revenue in respect thereof shall attach to such local board, as if it had been specially named in the said regulations, and the local board shall manage such endowment.

(2) The Local Government or such other authority as they may empower in this behalf may, with the consent of a local board, assign to such local board a charitable income reserved by them or the authority referred to above, provided that the net income from such income can be applied exclusively to any purpose to which the funds of such local board may be applied.

Execution of
power to
accept
property in
trust.

64. A local board may accept trusts relating exclusively to the furtherance of the purposes to which its funds may be applied.

Transfer to
local boards
and works
not provided
for by this
Act.

65. The Local Government may, with the consent of a local board, transfer to such local board, the management of any institution or the execution of any work not provided for by this Act, and it shall thereupon be lawful for such board to undertake the management of such institution or the execution of such work:

Provided that in every such case the funds necessary for such management or execution shall be placed at the disposal of the local board by the Local Government.

Immovable
property
acquired by
local boards
may be
acquired under
the Land
Acquisition
Act, 1894.

66. Any immovable property which any local board is authorized by this Act to acquire may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and on payment of the compensation awarded under the said Act in respect of such property and of any other charges incurred in acquiring it, the said property shall vest in the local board.

Establishment.

Establish-
ment.

67. (1) The president of a local board shall from time to time lay before the board a schedule setting forth the designations and grades of the officers and servants who shall in his opinion constitute its establishment and embodying his proposals with regard to the salaries, fees and allowances payable to them.

(2) The local board shall sanction such schedule with or without modifications as it thinks fit and may from time to time amend it at the instance of the president.

The district
engineer
and district
health officer.

68. (1) Every district board shall include in its schedule a post of district engineer; and may, and, if the Local Government so direct, shall, include therein a post of district health officer also. The salaries of these officers shall be fixed by the Local Government in consultation with the district board.

(2) Every such officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office and shall not engage in any other profession, trade or business whatever.

(3) No district engineer or district health officer shall be removed from office except by the Local Government or with their consent. Such consent shall be given

If the removal is recommended by a resolution of the district board passed at a special meeting called for the purpose and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the mentioned strength of the board.

69. (1) On the occurrence of a vacancy in, or after the creation of, an office of district engineer or district health officer, an appointment shall be made therein by the president of the district board, subject to the approval of the Local Government, within four months from the date on which the vacancy occurred or the office was created, or, in the event of any appointment so made by the president of the district board not being confirmed by the Local Government, within thirty days of the date of the receipt by the president of the district board of the orders of the Local Government.

During up of the above term appointment.

(2) In default of an appointment being made by the president of the district board as aforesaid, the Local Government may appoint a person to hold the office, and such appointment shall, for all purposes, be deemed to have been made by the president of the district board.

(3) Pending the settlement of an appointment under sub-section (1) or (2), the president of the district board may appoint a person to hold the office temporarily and may direct that the person so appointed shall receive such salary not exceeding the mentioned salary of the post as he shall think fit.

70. Excepting the district engineer and the district health officer, all officers or servants of local boards shall be appointed by the president in accordance with the establishment schedule and any rules the Local Government may have made in this behalf:

During up of the above term appointment.

Provided that

(a) the president may in case of emergency appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purposes of this Act and the employment of whom for any particular work has not been prohibited by any resolution of the local board;

(b) he shall report every such appointment to the local board at its next meeting

71. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections 68 and 74 and any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, the district board may frame regulations in respect of officers and servants on the staff of all local boards in the district—

Power of district board to frame regulations.

(a) fixing the amount and nature of the security to be furnished;

(b) laying down educational or other qualifications;

(c) regulating the grant of leave, leave allowances and acting allowances;

(d) regulating the grant of pension and gratuities;

(e) fixing the rates at which and the conditions under which contributions towards pension may be paid;

(f) establishing and maintaining provident funds and making contribution thereto compulsory;

(g) regulating conduct; and

(h) generally laying down conditions of service:

Provided that

(i) the amount of any leave and leave allowances, gratuity or pension granted under these regulations shall in no case, without the special sanction of the Local Government, exceed what would be admissible in the case of Government servants of similar standing and status; and

(ii) the conditions under which such allowances are granted or any leave, superannuation or retirement is sanctioned shall not without similar sanction be more favourable than those for the time being in force for such Government servants.

(3) Such regulations shall be binding on all local boards in the district.

72. Subject to the provisions of section 71 and to such control as may be prescribed, the president of a local board may hire, reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss any officer or servant of the local board, except the district engineer or the district health officer, for any breach of departmental rules or discipline, or for carelessness, neglect of duty or other misconduct.

Power to dismiss local board officers.

73. The president of a local board may grant leave to all officers and servants of the local board.

74. (1) The Local Government may, on the application of any local board, place at its disposal the services of any Government servant to be employed for the purpose of this Act. The local board shall pay to any Government servant so employed the salary he may be entitled to receive under the rules of the branch of the Government service to which he belongs, and shall also pay to the Local Government such contribution towards the pension and leave allowances of such servant as may be payable under the rules in that behalf in force for the time being.

(2) If such servant, while employed by the local board, or if any other servant of the local board, does any work for Government or for any public or private body, the Local Government or the public or private body concerned, as the case may be, shall contribute to the local board so much of the salary of such servant as the Local Government may consider to be an equivalent for such work.

(3) No Government servant employed by a local board shall be dismissed or removed from such employment without the consent of the Local Government or until three months' notice in writing to that effect shall have been given to the chief controlling authority of the branch of the Government service in which such servant belongs.

(4) No Government servant employed by a local board shall, except in cases of emergency, be withdrawn from the service of the local board, without six months' notice, and until the Local Government shall have given three months' notice in writing to that effect to the local board, or unless some other Government servant has been deputed to replace the one withdrawn.

(5) Government servants employed by local boards shall be entitled to leave and other privileges in accordance with the regulations applicable to the department to which they belong.

PART III—FINANCE.

CHAPTER VI.

Taxes.

75. (1) The district board may determine that any of the following taxes and tolls shall be levied:—

- (i) a land-tax, being a tax on the annual rent value of lands;
- (ii) a tax on companies;
- (iii) a profession tax;
- (iv) a tax on houses; and
- (v) tolls on marriages, births, pilgrimages and animals passing along public roads or persons passing over public bridges.

(2) Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act,

(a) taxes may be levied at different rates in different portions of a district;

(b) any resolution abolishing an existing tax or toll or reducing the rate at which a tax or toll is levied shall be immediately reported to the Government and, in the case of local boards which have an outstanding loan, such abolition or reduction shall not be carried into effect without the sanction of the Local Government.

76. With the previous sanction of the Local Government and the Government of India, a district board may determine to levy a tax on persons entering or leaving, by railway, any place of pilgrimage situated in the district:

Provided that no portion of the proceeds of such a tax shall, except with the sanction of the Local Government, be expended for purposes other than the improvement or development of the place of pilgrimage.

77. When the district board shall have determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 75 and 76 to levy any tax or toll, the president of such board shall at once publish a notification in the prescribed manner specifying the rate at which, and the local limits of the area in which, such tax or toll is to be levied, and intimating that such tax or toll will be levied from a date to be specified in such notification, and such tax or toll shall be levied in the manner hereinafter provided until such time as the said notification shall be modified or cancelled.

Land-tax.

78. The land-tax which shall be levied on the annual rent value of all occupied lands on whatever tenure held—

Land tax.
When it shall
and may
occupies.

(a) shall comprise a tax for general purposes of one anna in the rupee of the annual rent value of all such lands in the district; and

(b) may comprise—

(i) a tax for district board purposes alone of not more than three pias in the rupee of the annual rent value of such lands in the district; and

(ii) a tax for the purposes of a taluk board alone of not more than three pias in the rupee of the annual rent value of such lands in the taluk:

Provided that the tax mentioned in clause (b) (ii) shall not be levied unless the levy thereof is determined by a resolution also of the taluk board concerned.

The proceeds of the tax levied under clause (a) in a taluk shall be shared equally between the taluk board concerned and the district board.

79. If the president of the district board notifies under section 77 that a tax on the annual rent value of land shall be levied, such annual rent value shall be calculated in the following manner:—

Annual rent
value of lands
here fixed.

(i) In the case of lands held direct from Government on ryotwari tenure or on lease or licence, and also in the case of land situated in the district of Malabar on whatever tenure held, the assessment, lease amount, royalty or other sum payable to Government for the land, together with any water-rate which may be payable for its irrigation, shall be taken to be the annual rent value of such lands.

(ii) In the case of lease lands or lands held wholly or partially free from assessment, the full assessment which such lands would bear if they were not man, together with any water-rate which may be payable for their irrigation, shall be taken to be the annual rent value; and such full assessment and water-rate shall be determined by the district collector under the general orders of the Board of Revenue.

(iii) In the case of lands held on any other tenure, the annual rent payable to the landholder, or intermediate landholder holding on an under-tenure, actual, continued or recognized by a landholder as the case may be, by his tenants, together with any water-rate which may be payable for their irrigation, shall be taken to be the annual rent value of the lands held by such tenants; and where such lands are occupied by the owner himself or by any person holding the same from him free of rent or at a favourable rent, the annual rent value shall be taken to be the rent ordinarily payable to the landholder for lands of similar quality in the neighbourhood, together with any water-rate which may be payable for the irrigation of the lands so occupied by the owner himself or by any person holding the same from him as aforesaid.

(iv) When revenue or rent is paid in kind, the annual rent value shall be calculated according to the rates of rent established or paid for neighbouring lands of a similar description and quality, to which shall be added the water-rate payable for the irrigation of the lands of which the revenue or rent is paid in kind, or if such method of calculation is, in the opinion of the Board of Revenue, impracticable in any particular case, according to any method which the Board of Revenue may approve for that case.

Provided that, where any landholder has obtained under the provisions of sections 50 (3A) and 51 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, a decree empowering him to increase his rent in consequence of any additional payment by way of water-rate made by him to Government, the annual rent value shall be the balance remaining after deducting such increase of rent up to the amount of the water-rate from the sum ascertained as aforesaid.

80. The district collector may by notification or otherwise require every landholder within the district, not being an owner of land in the district of Malabar or a holder of land under ryotwari tenure, to furnish him with an accurate list of the lands held by him, whether occupied by tenants or by himself, specifying, in each case, the annual rent value of the lands so occupied exclusive of the water-rate, if any, payable by his tenant direct to Government.

List of lands
held on other
than ryotwari
tenure to furnish
to District
Collector.

District collector to issue the following list.

Penalty for failure to furnish such list.

District collector may in the several cases.

Power of District collector to examine parties.

District collector to issue list if not furnished with it.

Appeal to Board of Revenue.

Landowner to be entered in column of ryotwari lands.

Payment of land-tax by landholder.

81. If the district collector is satisfied with the list furnished by a landholder in compliance with a requisition made under the last preceding section, he shall assess such landholder according to such list for the tax due in respect of lands held by him as aforesaid.

82. If any landholder shall neglect to comply with a requisition made under section 80 within six months after such requisition, such landholder shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty for each day's delay, until the list be furnished or until the annual rent value of such landholder's lands shall have been fixed by the district collector as provided in the next following section. The amount of such fine shall be fixed by the district collector and shall be recoverable as an arrear of tax.

83. If an such list be furnished by any landholder within one month from the expiration of the six months aforesaid, the district collector shall himself fix the annual rent value of the lands held by such landholder as aforesaid.

84. The district collector may take steps in the manner provided by the Madras Revenue Settlements Act, 1869, for ascertaining the correctness of any list furnished in compliance with a requisition made under section 80 or, where such lists shall not have been furnished, for fixing the annual rent value as provided in the last preceding section, anything in the Madras Revenue Regulation, 1903, to the contrary notwithstanding, and he may depute any of his officers to make such inquiries as may be necessary.

85. If other due inquiry the district collector is dissatisfied with any list furnished to him as aforesaid, he shall amend the same, and shall supply such landholder with a copy of such amended list, which shall be taken to correct the annual rent value of the lands held by him as aforesaid.

86. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue from the decision of the district collector under the last preceding section.

(2) Such appeal shall be preferred within six weeks from the date when the copy of the amended list is supplied to the landholder.

(3) The order made on such appeal shall be final.

87. In the case of land held on ryotwari tenure, the amount of the land cess payable by the landholder shall be entered in his patha.

88. Every landholder shall pay to the district collector, or other officer empowered by him to receive it, the land-cess due in respect of lands held by him as aforesaid, exclusive of the amount of such tax, if any, payable by the tenant as hereinafter provided, on or before such dates and in such instalments as the district collector, under the general orders of the Board of Revenue, may by notification declare. And if such lands be occupied by a tenant paying water-rate direct to Government, such tenant shall pay to the district collector together with the water-rate the land-cess due on the amount of such water-rate.

Provided that in all cases where a person holds lands with or without a right of tenancy as an intermediate landholder as an underlease created, continued or recognised by a landholder, it shall be lawful for the landholder to recover from the intermediate landholder the whole of the cess paid by the landholder in respect of lands held by the intermediate landholder less one-half the cess assessable on the amount of any khattabadi, jodi, poruppu or quit-rent payable by the intermediate landholder to the landholder.

Provided also that, in the case of lands occupied by tenants, it shall be lawful for the landholder or the intermediate landholder, as the case may be, to collect and recover from his tenant one-half of the amount payable by the landholder in respect of the land so occupied.

Illustration.

An intermediate landholder is entitled to recover from his tenants, if any, Rs. 500 as the annual rent on 100 acres of land. The intermediate landholder has to pay to the landholder Rs. 50 as khattabadi, jodi, poruppu or quit-rent. If the land-cess be at the rate of one anna per rupee, the landholder has to pay to the collector

Ra. 31-4-0 on Rs. 500 and the landholder can recover from the intermediate landholder the sum of Rs. 25-11-0, being the difference between Rs. 31-4-0 and half the land-tax, viz., Rs. 1-2-0, assessable on the said Rs. 500. The intermediate landholder can recover from his tenants, if any, Rs. 15-19-0, being half the land-tax on Rs. 500.

89. Every landholder or intermediate landholder, as the case may be, shall, in collecting or recovering the portion which may be due to him, under the provision to the last preceding section, be entitled to exercise the same powers as may, under any Act or regulation which now is, or hereafter may be, in force, be exercised by any landholder in the collection and recovery of rent, and shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed therein for the abuse of such powers.

Power of
landholders.

90. Every landholder coming within the meaning of clause (iii) of section 79 shall be entitled to a remission of one-half of the tax payable by him on so much of the whole annual net value of his land as is equal to the amount of the personally collected revenue payable by him to Government in respect of such land:

Remission of
land-tax in
proportion to
the amount of
revenue
collected by
the landholder
in respect of
such land.

Provided that the amount recoverable by each landholder from his tenants under the second proviso to section 88 shall be calculated upon the whole amount which would have been payable by him to Government if no such remission had been allowed.

91. When any landholder shall, on the date fixed by the district collector under section 88, have failed to pay either in whole or in part the tax due by him in respect of lands held by him as aforesaid, or a tenant shall have failed to pay either in whole or in part the tax due by him, to the water-rate payable direct by him to Government in respect of lands occupied by him, the said tax or such part of it as remains unpaid shall be recoverable in the same manner as if it were an arrears of revenue under the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1924, and the provisions contained in section 43 of the said Act shall be applicable to all lands brought to sale for arrears of tax.

Arrears of
tax may
be recovered.

Tax on companies.

92. If the president of the district board publishes a notification under section 77 that a companies tax shall be levied in any local area, every company transacting business within such area for profit or as a benefit society shall after the date specified in the said notification pay a half-yearly tax on its paid-up capital on the scale shown in Schedule IV, if and as soon as it has transacted business in such area for the period laid down in section 96.

Notification of
president of
district board
as to local area.

Explanation.—Whenever a company employs a servant or agent to represent it for the purpose of transacting business in the local area, such company shall be deemed to transact business within the local area and such servant or agent shall be liable for the tax in respect of the company's business, whether or not he has power to make binding contracts on behalf of the company.

Profession tax.

93. (1) If the president of the district board publishes a notification under section 77 that a profession tax shall be levied in any local area, every person not liable to the companies tax who, within such area and for the period laid down in section 96, exercises after the date specified in the said notification a profession, art, trade or calling, or is in receipt of any income from money-lending or any source other than houses and lands inside the local limits of the area notified under section 77, bringing him within one or more of the classes of persons specified in Schedule IV, shall pay a half-yearly tax on his professional income on the scale shown in the said schedule.

Tax on
professions.

Provided that a person who holds any appointment, public or private, or is in receipt of any pension or income from investments shall not be liable to pay any profession-tax on his salary, pension, or income from investments, as the case may be.

(2) A person shall be chargeable under the class appropriate to his aggregate income from all the sources specified in sub-section (1).

(3) No person who shall prove that he has paid the sum due on account of the profession-tax or of any tax of the nature of a profession-tax for the same half-year

in any local board area, municipality or cantonment in the Madras Presidency shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1819, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1829, or the Cantonments Act, 1910, be liable, by reason merely of change of business, residence, or place of business, to pay to any other local board, municipality or cantonment more than the difference between such sum and the amount to which he is otherwise liable for the profession-tax for the half-year under this Act or any of the aforesaid Acts.

94. The profession tax leviable from a firm or undivided Hindu family may be levied from any adult member of that firm or family.

Provisions common to composite tax and profession tax.

95. The tax on companies and the profession tax when levied in union areas shall be credited to union funds, and when levied in non-union areas shall be credited to taluk funds. The union board and its president in union areas, and the taluk board and its president in non-union areas, shall exercise the powers regarding the assessment and recovery of these taxes described in Schedule IV.

96. If in any half-year any company transacts business or any person exercises a profession, art, trade or calling rendering him liable to the profession tax, for sixty days in the aggregate in any local area, or being in receipt of income from money-lending or any source other than houses and lands made such area which renders him liable to profession tax, resides in the area for sixty days in the aggregate, such company or other person shall become liable for the composite or the profession tax, as the case may be, and if the tax due in respect of the half-year is not paid, the president of the taluk or union board, as the case may be, shall cause a notice to be served on such person to pay it within fifteen days from the date of such service.

97. The President of the taluk or union board, as the case may be, may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land and every secretary or manager of a hotel, boarding or lodging house, club, or residential establishment to furnish within a specified time a list in writing containing the names of all persons occupying such building or land, and specifying the profession, art, trade, or calling of every such person; and the rent, if any, paid by him and the period of such occupation.

Tax on houses.

98. If the president of the district board notifies under section 77 that a tax on houses shall be levied, such tax shall, at the rate and from the date specified in such notification, be levied on all houses situated within any union, subject to the conditions laid down in the rules in Schedule IV.

99. The following buildings shall be exempt from the house-tax:—

- (a) buildings set apart for public worship and otherwise actually so used or used for no other purpose, schools, libraries, buildings used for educational purposes and for libraries which are open to the public;
- (b) charitable hospitals or dispensaries and other buildings exclusively used for charitable purposes;
- (c) buildings belonging to local boards;
- (d) light-houses.

100. (1) The tax imposed under section 98 shall be payable by the owner or the occupier of the house in two equal instalments.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 102 the instalment for each half-year shall be payable within thirty days after the commencement of each half-year.

101. (1) When any house shall have been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any half-year, the president of the union board shall remit so much, not exceeding one-half of the amount of the tax for the half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained vacant.

(2) Every demand for a residence under this section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the residence is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards. No person shall be entitled to such residence unless the owner of the house or his agent shall, at or about the time that the house becomes vacant, have given notice of such vacancy to the president, and the amount of tax to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

102. (1) When any house in a union is constructed, reconstructed or enlarged, the owner shall give notice thereof to the president of the union board within fifteen days from the date of completion of such house, re-building or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of the said house, whichever date happens first. The president shall assess the tax leviable in respect of the house, and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within thirty days after the date of the service of the notice of demand, provided that if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the house for that half-year.

Notice to be given of any reconstruction or enlargement of house.

(2) When any house is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner thereof may give notice to the president of such demolition or destruction; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the president to payment of the tax which would have been leviable had such house not been demolished or destroyed. If the said notice is given within the first two months of a half-year, no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the house and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

103. The union board may, on the ground of poverty, exempt from payment of the whole or any portion of the tax the owner or occupier of any houses situated in the union. The taluk board may in like manner exempt any classes of houses.

Exemption on the ground of poverty.

Tolls.

104. (1) If the president of the district board notifies under section 77 that tolls shall be levied on carriages, carts, palanquins and animals passing along any public road or, with the sanction of the Local Government and for reasons connected with its construction and maintenance which shall be recorded, upon foot-passengers going over a public bridge, such tolls shall be levied at the rates fixed by the district board in accordance with Schedule IV and specified in the notification.

levy of tolls.

(2) The president of the district board may, in accordance with rules framed by the board, compound with any person for a sum to be paid as usual in lieu of all such tolls, either generally in respect of all toll-gates in the district or specially in respect of any particular toll-gate, and may issue licences to any such person in respect of his carriages, carts and animals.

(3) No tolls shall be levied for the passage of carriages, carts or animals—

- (a) belonging to local boards;
- (b) conveying police officers in uniform, local board servants on duty, or persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants;
- (c) licensed by the district board, during the period for which they have been so licensed;
- (d) exempted by or under the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901, or
- (e) carrying any military stores belonging to the Government.

Nor shall tolls be levied for the passage over bridges of foot-passengers if they are police officers in uniform or local board servants on duty.

(4) The district board may declare that payment of tolls on carriages, carts, palanquins, animals or foot-passengers at any gate or bridge shall clear such carriages, carts, palanquins, animals or foot-passengers at any other gate or bridge specified.

105. The district board shall declare by notification the places on any public road at which such tolls shall be collected, and may in like manner cancel or modify such declaration.

Notification at which tolls are leviable.

106. (1) The district board shall construct toll-bars, gates and gate-keepers' stations at the places aforesaid, may resolve that the president do place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to him proper, or that he do lease out the same, and may frame by-laws for the guidance of toll-collectors.

Toll gates to be erected.

(K) At every toll-bar, gate or station, a table of the tolls authorized to be taken shall be put up legibly written or painted in English words and figures and in a vernacular language of the district, and when such table is not put up at any toll-bar, gate, or station, no tolls shall be leviable thereat during such time.

A single
passenger to
show gate
for any one
day and pass-
enger in more of
two payment of
toll.

107. (1) No more than one payment of toll shall be demanded at any one toll-bar, gate or station in respect of any carriage, cart, palanquin, animal, or foot-passenger in any one period of twenty-four hours counted from sunrise to sunrise.

(2) When payment of any toll is made, a receipt shall be granted by the person to whom the payment is made in such form as the district board may prescribe.

(3) In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the person duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage, cart, palanquin or animal in respect of which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden, and detain the same in his custody or in the case of a foot-passenger may prevent his passage.

(4) If any toll, together with the expenses occasioned by such seizure and detention, remains unpaid for twelve hours, the person duly authorized as aforesaid shall forthwith send the carriage, cart, or other property seized as aforesaid to the nearest public officer empowered to sell detained property under the Madras Rent and Revenue Sales Act, 1853.

(5) Such officer shall forthwith give notice to the owner of the property seized, or, if the owner is not known or is not resident in the neighbourhood, to the person who was in charge of the said property at the time when it was seized, and if he is not found, publish by beat of drum that after the expiration of two days exclusive of Sunday from the date of seizure or after the said publication of notification, he will sell the said property by auction at a place to be specified in the notice.

(6) If, at any time before the sale, the person to whom notice has been given or the owner of the property seized tenders to the said officer the amount due on account of the toll and of all the expenses occasioned by the non-payment thereof and by the seizure and detention of the property, the property seized shall be forthwith released.

(7) If no tender is made to such officer, he shall sell the said property or a sufficient portion thereof by auction and apply the proceeds of the sale to the payment of the amount due on account of the toll and the expenses incidental to the seizure and detention and sale of the property and shall return to the person in whose possession the property was at the time of seizure any property or sum which may remain after the sale and the application of the proceeds thereof as aforesaid.

Tolls to
be made toll-
keepers.

108. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors appointed under this Act, all police officers shall assist the toll-collectors, when required, and, for that purpose, shall have the same power which they have in the execution of their ordinary police duties.

Seizure of
any animal or
property of
toll.

109. (1) No person with any carriage, cart, palanquin or animal shall, with intent to evade payment of toll, go off or pass from any road on which a toll-bar, gate, or gate-keeper's station has been constructed under the provisions of this Act through or over any land within a quarter of a mile of it, such land not being owned or occupied by such person and not being a public road.

(2) No person shall with any carriage, cart, palanquin or animal, by rapid driving or riding past a toll-bar, gate or gate-keeper's station, evade the payment of toll or refuse on demand to pay the toll legally demandable from him or refuse to permit the seizure and detention of any article which may be seized and detained under section 107.

Pilgrim tax.

Distinction
between
any other
tax on pilgrims.

110. (1) If the president of the district board publishes a notification under section 77 that a tax shall be levied on persons entering or leaving by railway any local area which is resorted to by pilgrims, the tax shall be levied from the date specified in the notification on the tickets of all passengers travelling by rail from any place not more than a specified distance from the boundary of such local area to any railway station in or near such local area or from any such railway station to any such place.

(3) The rates at which the tax shall be levied on each class of ticket shall be determined by the district board with the sanction of the Local Government and the Government of India, provided that they shall not exceed the maximum laid down below:—

		Rough.		Stations.		Average per section.	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
For first-class tickets	.. ..	4	0	5	0	5	0
For second-class tickets	.. ..	2	6	4	0	1	5
For intermediate class tickets	.. ..	1	5	2	0	1	2
For third-class tickets	.. ..	1	0	2	0	0	15

(4) At stations where the pilgrimages take place only once or twice a year, the surcharge shall be levied only for a specified period before each session of pilgrimage to be determined by the Local Government. Where pilgrimages are more frequent or a pilgrim centre is one of permanent resort, the tax may, with the approval of the Local Government and the railway administrations concerned, be levied throughout the year instead of only for limited periods.

(4) The Local Government may make rules not inconsistent with this Act regarding the collection of the tax, the payment thereof to local boards and the deduction of any expenses incurred by railway administrations in the collection thereof.

111. Subject to the provisions of section 103, the district board may exempt any person or class of persons wholly or in part from the payment of any tax or toll.

Where in enough from ticket or toll.

CHAPTER VII.

General provisions relating to finance.

112. (1) The purposes to which the moneys received under this Act may be applied are, in general, everything necessary for, or conducive to, the safety, health, convenience, or education of the inhabitants, or the amenities of the local area concerned and everything incidental to the administration, and include in particular—

Purposes to which local funds may be applied.

- (i) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads, bridges and other means of communication;
- (ii) the planting of trees on the sides of public roads and on other public places and the preservation of trees planted by or belonging to the local boards;
- (iii) the construction and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, orphanages, choultries, markets, slaughter-houses, cart-stands, drains, sewers, latrines, water-works, tanks and wells, the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings or works have been constructed, the training and employment of scavengers, the sanitation of towns and villages, the removal of congestion of population and the provision of house-sites, the cleansing of the roads, drains, sewers, latrines, tanks and wells, and other works of a similar nature;
- (iv) the payment of contributions to the funds of health and welfare associations or of any institution for the relief of the poor or the treatment of disease or infirmity or the reception of diseased or infirm persons;
- (v) the diffusion of education, and, with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools, the inspection of schools, and the establishment and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms;
- (vi) the payment of salaries, leave allowances, pensions, gratuities and compensation allowances to servants employed by the local board;
- (vii) the payment of any amounts falling due on any loans lawfully contracted by a local board;
- (viii) the payment of sums falling due under any decree of a court and of refunds sanctioned by the local board;
- (ix) other measures of local public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the people.

(2) The funds of a local board shall be applicable to the purposes mentioned in sub-section (1) within the area of the local board, subject to the rules in Schedule V and any further rules which may be presented; and shall be applicable to such purposes outside the local board area, if the expenditure is authorized by this Act or is specially sanctioned by the Local Government.

Construction and maintenance of railways, tramways, etc.

113. (1) With the previous sanction of the Government of India, a district board may—

(a) construct and maintain wholly, or partly within and partly without, the local area for which it is established, a railway under the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to the construction and maintenance of railways;

(b) subscribe to any debentures loan raised by the Government of India or by any local authority or by any company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, for the construction or maintenance of any railway which, in the opinion of the board, is likely to be of benefit to the district;

(c) guarantee the payment from the district fund of such sums as it shall think fit as interest on capital expended on any such railway.

(2) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, a district board may, in all or any of the above ways, construct or maintain or assist the construction or maintenance of a tramway, rope-way, motor omnibus or other transport service within, or partly within and partly without, the local area for which it is established, subject, as the case of tramways, to the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to the construction and maintenance of tramways.

(3) No application for sanction shall be made in regard to the matters specified in sub-sections (1) and (2), unless it is authorized by a resolution of the district board supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting specially convened in that behalf, such resolution being confirmed after a period of three months by a like majority at a like meeting.

Contribution of district, taluk and union funds.

114. There shall be constituted for each district a district fund, for each taluk a taluk fund, and for each union a union fund.

Receipts and charges of the district, taluk and union funds.

115. The rules embodied in Schedule V regarding the receipts to be placed to the credit of, and the charges to be debited to, district, taluk and union funds, respectively, and regarding the administration of those funds, shall be read as part of this chapter.

Preparation and sanction of budgets.

116. (1) The president of each local board shall in each year frame, and place before his board, a budget showing the probable receipts and expenditures during the following year.

(2) Every local board shall sanction the budget with such modifications, if any, as it thinks fit. The budget of a taluk board and the budget of a union board shall, after being so sanctioned, be submitted to the district board and taluk board respectively.

(3) If the budget of a taluk board or a union board fails to provide for the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans contracted by such local board or for the maintenance of a working balance, the district board or the taluk board, as the case may be, may direct that any part of it shall be so altered as to ensure that such provision is made.

Preparation of consolidated budget for Government and district board.

117. (1) The district board shall, not later than 15th February in each year, submit to the Local Government a consolidated budget for the following year of all local boards in the district.

(2) If such consolidated budget fails to provide for the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans contracted by any local board or for the maintenance of a working balance, the Local Government may direct that any part of it shall be so altered as to ensure that such provision is made.

Fixing of rates for budget.

118. The district board may fix rates for the preparation, sanction and submission of the budgets of all local boards in the district.

Review or modification of budget.

119. If in the course of a year a local board finds it necessary to modify the figures shown in the budget with regard to its receipts or to the distribution of the amounts to be expended on the different services it undertakes, a supplemental or revised budget may be framed, sanctioned and submitted in the manner provided in section 116, provided that any alteration in the amount allotted for the service of debt or in the working balance shall be made only with the consent of the Local Government.

120. The Local Government shall appoint auditors of the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the local fund. Such auditors shall be deemed to be "public servants" within the meaning of section 31 of the Indian Penal Code.

Appointment of auditors of accounts.

121. (1) If the expenditure incurred by the Local Government or by any other local board to which this Act applies or by any other local authority in the Presidency of Madras for any purpose authorized by or under Schedule V is such as to benefit the inhabitants of a local board area, the local board may, with the sanction of the Local Government, make a contribution towards such expenditure.

Contribution to expenditure by other local authorities.

(2) The Local Government may direct a local board to show cause within a month after receipt of the order containing the direction, why any contribution described in sub-section (1) should not be made.

(3) If the local board fails to show cause within the said period to the satisfaction of the Local Government, the Local Government may direct it to make such contribution as they shall name, and it shall be paid accordingly.

PART IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE.

CHAPTER VIII.

Public Health.

Private and public tanks or wells.

122. The president of the taluk board in non-union areas, and the president of the union board in union areas may require the owner of, or the person having control over, any private stream, channel, tank, well or other place the water of which is used for drinking, to cleanse and maintain the same in good repair, to provide parapet walls for the same, and also to protect any such well from pollution by surface drainage in such manner as he may think fit, or whenever the said water is proved to the satisfaction of such president to be unfit for drinking to desert from so using such water or permitting others so to use it; and if, after such notice, the water of such well, tank or reservoir is used by any person for drinking, the president may require the owner or person having control thereof to close such well, tank or reservoir either temporarily or permanently, or to enclose or fence such well, tank or reservoir, in such manner as he may direct so that the water thereof may not be used for drinking.

Closing and enclosing of wells, etc.

Provided that in the case of private streams, channels, tanks, wells or other places mentioned in this section, the water of which is used for drinking by the public or any section of the public by right, the expenses incurred in the closing or the fencing of such well, tank or reservoir shall be paid by the taluk or union board from the taluk or union fund.

123. (1) If in the opinion of the president of a taluk or union board—

(a) any tank, well, pond, pool, ditch, bag, swamp, quarry-hole, drain, cess-pool, pit, water-course or any collection of water, or

(b) any land on which water may accumulate

is or is likely to be dangerous or to prove injurious to the health of the neighbourhood by becoming a breeding place of mosquitoes, or in any other manner, he may, with the approval of the local board concerned, by notice require the owner thereof to fence, repair, fill up, cover over, clean, drain or drain off the same in such manner and with such materials as may be stated in the notice or to take such order with the same as the notice may direct.

Filling in of ponds, etc., which are a nuisance or may prove dangerous to public health.

(2) If an answer on whom such notice is served delivers to the president, within the time specified for compliance thereon, written objections to such requisition, the president shall report on such objections to the local board and shall not institute any prosecution for failure to comply with such requisition except with the approval of the board concerned. The president may nevertheless execute such works as may in his opinion be of urgent importance to prevent immediate danger to the public or injury to the public health, pending the local board's decision. The local board shall decide, in every such case, whether the cost of the work executed shall be paid by the owner or the board or shall be shared and, if so, in what proportions.

Local board
may not erect
public lavatory,
etc., for
public
purpose.

124. (1) The president of a taluk or union board may, with the approval of his local board, set apart public springs, tanks, wells and other places and parts of public water-courses for drinking purposes or for bathing or for washing clothes or animals or for any other purpose calculated to promote the health, cleanliness, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants; and with the consent of the owners may also set aside any private springs, tanks, wells or other places for any of the aforesaid purposes.

(2) The president of a taluk or union board, on receipt of a certificate from any medical officer in local board or Government employ stating that the water in any well, tank or other source of water-supply to which the public have access within the limits of such board's jurisdiction is likely to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, may by public notice prohibit the use of such water. Such notice shall be served by posting a notification near the source of water-supply or by leaf of drama stating the number of days during which such prohibition shall last. The president may extend or modify the notice without the production of a further certificate.

Prohibition
against
using place
set apart
for purpose
other than
that
shown.

125. No person shall—

(a) bathe in or defile the water in any place set apart for drinking purposes either by a taluk or by a union board, or, in the case of private property, by the owner thereof; or

(b) deposit any offensive or deleterious matter in the dry bed of any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes; or

(c) wash clothing in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking or bathing; or

(d) wash any animal or any cooking utensil or wool, skin, or other feed or offensive substance or deposit any offensive or deleterious matter in any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes or bathing or washing clothes; or

(e) allow the water from a sink, sewer, drain, sump or boiler, or any other offensive matter belonging to him or flowing from any building or land belonging to or occupied by him, to pass into any place set apart as aforesaid for drinking purposes, or for bathing, or for washing clothes.

Union board
to maintain
springs, wells,
etc., in good
order.

126. Every union board shall maintain in a cleanly condition all wells, tanks and reservoirs within union limits which are not private property, and may fill them up or drain them when it appears necessary so to do.

Scavenging.

Contracting
of premises
for
removal
etc.

127. The president of a taluk or union board may contract with the owner or occupier of any premises to remove rubbish or filth, or any particular kind of rubbish or filth, from such premises or any place belonging thereto, on such terms as to times and periods of removal and other matters as may seem suitable to the president and on payment of fees at such rate calculated to cover the cost of the service as the taluk or union board may have laid down.

Scavenging
and other
sanitary
arrangements
to remove
of filth and
other waste
and maintain
from premises
belonging
to public
places.

128. A taluk or union board shall make any special scavenging or other sanitary arrangements that may be necessary on occasions of fairs, festivals or other large assemblies of people, and, in the case of such assemblies held in connection with any place of pilgrimage in the taluk or union, the local board concerned may require the persons having control over such place of pilgrimage to make such contribution towards the cost of such arrangements as the Local Government may approve.

Prohibition
against
allowing
flow of filth.

129. No owner or occupier of any premises shall allow the water from any sink, drain, latrine or stable, or any other filth to flow out of such premises to any portion of a public road except a drain or a cess-pool or to flow out of such premises to such a manner as to cause nuisance by the seepage of the cold water or filth into the walls or ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a public road.

Dangerous diseases.

Prohibition
against
dangerous
diseases.

130. "Dangerous disease" means a disease specified in Schedule VI.

131. (1) The president of the tank board in non-union areas, and the president of the union board in union areas, may at any time by day or by night without notice, or after giving such notice as may appear to him reasonable, inspect any place in which any dangerous disease is reported or suspected to exist, and take such measures as he may think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place.

Power of
authorities
inspect
premises
and
disinfect
if building
and articles

(2) If the president is of opinion that the cleaning or disinfecting of any premises or part thereof, or of any article therein which is likely to retain infection, will tend to prevent or check the spread of any dangerous disease, he may by notice require the occupier to do so or to disinfect the same, in the manner and within the time specified in such notice.

(3) If the president considers that immediate action is necessary, or that the occupier is, by reason of poverty or otherwise, unable effectually to comply with his requisition, the president may himself without notice cause such building or article to be cleaned or disinfected and for this purpose may cause such article to be removed from the premises; and the expenses incurred by the president shall be recoverable from the said occupier in cases in which he is, in the opinion of the president, not unable by reason of poverty effectually to comply with such requisition.

132. (1) The president of the tank board in non-union areas, and the president of the union board in union areas, may notify places to which conveyances, clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease shall be removed and at which they shall be washed, disinfected or otherwise disposed of.

Prescribed to
certain places
for washing
and disinfect-
ing.

(2) The president may direct the destruction of bedding, clothing or other articles likely to contain such infection, and shall on demand give compensation for the articles destroyed.

133. If any person knows or has reason to believe that he is suffering from a dangerous disease, he shall not engage in any occupation, or carry on any trade or business unless he can do so without risk of spreading the disease.

Prohibition
against being
at work,
carrying on
business or
occupations

134. (1) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall, without taking proper precautions against spreading such disease, cause or suffer himself to be conveyed in a public conveyance.

Persons
suffering
from
dangerous
disease, a
nd public
conveyances

(2) No person who is suffering from any dangerous disease shall enter a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver or person in charge of such conveyance that he is so suffering.

(3) No owner, driver, or person in charge of a public conveyance shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried in such conveyance any person suffering as aforesaid in contravention of sub-section (1).

(4) No owner or driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to convey any person suffering as aforesaid, unless and until the said person pays or tenders a sum sufficient to cover any loss and costs that may be incurred in disinfecting such conveyance, anything in any Act relating to public conveyances for the time being in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

(5) A court convicting any person of contravening sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may levy, in addition to the penalty for the offence provided in this Act, an additional fine of such amount as the court deems sufficient to cover the loss and costs which the owner or driver must incur for the purpose of disinfecting the conveyance. The amount of any additional fine so imposed shall be awarded by the court to the owner or driver of the conveyance.

Provided that, if such additional fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount shall not be paid to the owner or driver before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed; or, if an appeal is presented, before the decision of the appeal.

(6) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the court shall take into account any sum which the plaintiff shall have received under this section.

Power to
order closure
of place of
public enter-
tainment.

135. In the event of the prevalence of any dangerous disease within any local area, the president of the taluk board in non-union areas, and the president of the union board in union areas, may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building, booth or tent used for purpose of public entertainment to close the same for such period as he may fix.

Minor
suffering
from danger-
ous disease
not to attend
school.

136. No person being the parent or having the care or charge of a minor who is or has been suffering from a dangerous disease or has been exposed to infection therefrom shall, after a notice from the president of a taluk or union board or any person duly appointed by him in this behalf that the minor is not to be sent to school or college, permit such minor to attend school or college without having procured from the president or such person or a registered medical practitioner a certificate that in his opinion such minor may attend without risk of communicating such disease to others.

Smallpox.

Compulsory
vaccination.

137. (1) Vaccination shall be compulsory in any local area to which this Act applies to the extent prescribed.

(2) The taluk board and its president in non-union areas, and the union board and its president in union areas, shall, subject to such control as may be prescribed, be responsible for enforcing vaccination.

Offences to
give informa-
tion of small-
pox.

138. Where an inmate of any dwelling place is suffering from smallpox, the head of the family to which the inmate belongs and, in default, the occupier or person in charge of such place, shall give intimation of the fact to the president of the local board or the village headman concerned with the least practicable delay.

Prohibition
of inoculation
for smallpox.

139. (1) Inoculation for smallpox is hereby prohibited.

(2) No person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall leave the village or town in which he is before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the local board may authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce smallpox by contact or near approach.

Disposal of the dead.

Registration
of burial and
burning
grounds.

140. (1) Every owner or person having the control of any place used at the date of the coming into operation of this Act as a place for burying, burning or otherwise disposing of the dead shall, if such place be not already registered, apply to the taluk board in non-union areas and to the union board in union areas to have such place registered.

(2) If it appears to such local board that there is no owner or person having the control of such place, the local board shall assume such control and register such place or may, with the sanction of the district board, close it.

Opening of
place for
disposal of
dead.

141. (1) No new place for the disposal of the dead, whether private or public, shall be opened, formed, constructed or used unless a license has been obtained from the taluk or union board on application.

(2) Such application for a license shall be accompanied by a plan of the place to be registered showing the locality, boundary and extent thereof, the name of the owner or person or community interested therein, the system of management and such further particulars as the local board may require.

(3) The local board to whom application is made may

(a) grant or refuse a license, or

(b) postpone the grant of a license until objections to the site have been removed or any particulars called for by it have been furnished.

(4) The Local Government may cancel or modify any order passed by a local board under sub-section (3).

Presiding of
burial and
burning
grounds and
transmission.

142. The taluk board in non-union areas and the union board in union areas may, and shall if no sufficient provision exists, provide at the cost of the local fund places to be used as burial or burning grounds or crematoria, and may charge rents and fees for the use thereof.

143. (1) A book shall be kept at the office of every taluk and union board in which places registered, licensed or provided under sections 140 to 142 and all such places registered, licensed or provided before the commencement of this Act shall be recorded.

A book to be kept of places registered, licensed or provided.

(2) Notice that such place has been registered, licensed or provided as aforesaid shall be affixed in English and at least in one vernacular language in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the burial or burning ground or other place as aforesaid.

144. No person shall bury, burn or otherwise dispose of, or cause or suffer to be buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of, any corpse in any place within 100 yards of a dwelling place or source of drinking water-supply other than a place registered, licensed or provided as aforesaid;

Prohibition against burying or burning or disposing of a corpse in any place within 100 yards of a dwelling place or source of drinking water-supply.

Provided that no prosecution shall be instituted for contravening the provisions of this section without the written sanction of the president of the local board concerned.

145. The person having control of a place for disposing of the dead shall give information of every burial, burning or other disposal of a corpse at such a place, to any person appointed by the local board concerned in that behalf.

Notice to be given of every disposal of a corpse at such a place.

146. (1) If a taluk or union board is satisfied

That notice should be given of every disposal of a corpse at such a place.

(a) that any registered or licensed place for the disposal of the dead is in such a state or situation as to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, or

(b) that any burial-ground is overcrowded with graves, and if in the case of a public burial or burning ground or other place as aforesaid another convenient place duly authorized for the disposal of the dead exists or has been provided for the persons who would ordinarily make use of such place, it may, with the previous sanction of the district board, give notice that it shall not be lawful, after a period of not less than two months to be named in such notice, to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of any corpse at such place.

(2) Every notice given under sub-section (1) shall be published in the district gazette and in the village concerned by beat of drum.

(3) No person shall, in contravention of any notice under this section and after the expiration of the period named in such notice, bury, burn or otherwise dispose of, or cause or permit to be buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of, any corpse at such place.

(4) The Local Government may cancel or modify any notice issued by a local board under sub-section (1).

CHAPTER IX.

Dangerous structures, trees and places.

147. (1) If any structure adjoining a public road appears to the president of the local board in which such road is vested to be in a ruinous state and dangerous to the persons by, the president may by notice require the owner or occupier to fence off, take down, secure or repair such structure so as to prevent any danger therefrom.

Provision to be made for dangerous structures.

(2) If immediate action is necessary, the president shall himself, before giving such notice or before the period of such notice expires, fence off, take down, secure or repair such structure or fence off a part of any road or take such temporary measures as he may think fit to prevent danger, and the cost of doing so shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier in the manner hereinafter provided.

148. (1) If any tree or any branch of a tree standing on land adjoining a public road appears to the president of the local board in which such road is vested to be likely to fall and thereby endanger any person using, or any structure on, such road, the president may by notice require the owner of the said tree to secure, lop or cut down the said tree so as to prevent any danger therefrom.

Provision to be made for dangerous trees.

(2) If immediate action is necessary, the president shall himself, before giving such notice or before the period of such notice expires, secure, lop or cut down the

said tree or fence off a part of the public road or take such other temporary measures as he thinks fit to prevent danger, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable from the owner of the tree in the manner hereinafter provided.

Planting of
buildings or
lands and
planting of
hedges
and trees

149. The president of the local board in which a public road is vested may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land near such road to

- (a) fence the same to the satisfaction of the president; or
- (b) trim or prune any hedges bordering on such road so that they may not exceed such height from the level of the adjoining roadway as the president may determine; or
- (c) cut and trim any hedges or trees overhanging such road and obstructing it or the view of traffic or causing it damage; or
- (d) lower an enclosing wall or fence which by reason of its height and situation obstructs the view of traffic so as to cause danger.

Provision
to be made
of drainage
system, walls,
hedges, etc.

150. (1) If any tank, pond, well, hole, stream, dam, bank or other place appears to him to be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to the public health or safety, the president of the taluk board in non-urban areas, and the president of the union board in urban areas, may, with the approval of the local board concerned, by notice require the owner to fill it, remove, repair, protect or enclose the same so as to prevent any danger therefrom.

(2) If immediate action is necessary he shall, before giving such notice or before the period of notice expires, himself take such temporary measures as he thinks fit to prevent danger and the cost of doing so shall be recoverable from the owner in the manner hereinafter provided.

License to be
obtained for
quarrying
stone, etc.

151. (1) (a) No person shall work a quarry in, or remove stone, earth or other material from, any place within twenty yards of any public road or of other immovable property belonging to a local board without obtaining a licence from the local board permitting him to do so.

- (b) The local board may either grant or refuse to grant a licence.
- (c) No fee shall be charged for the issue of a licence under this section.

(2) If in the opinion of the local board the working of any quarry or the removal of stone, earth or other material from any place is dangerous to persons passing in, or resorting to, the neighbourhood thereof, or creates or is likely to create a nuisance, the local board may require the owner or person having control of the said quarry or place to discontinue working the same or to discontinue removing stone, earth or other material from such place or to take such order with such quarry or place as it shall deem necessary for the purpose of preventing danger or of abating the nuisance arising or likely to arise therefrom.

Clearing
of buildings
of lands and
buildings in
non-urban
areas.

152. Whenever any building or land situated in any area not included in a union shall, in the opinion of the president of the taluk board, be in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, the president or any person duly authorized by him in that behalf, may, by notice in writing, inform the owner or occupier of such building or land that, unless such owner or occupier cleans or drains such building or land within the time specified in the notice, the president of the taluk board, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, will cause the same to be cleaned or drained, and recover the cost from such owner or occupier.

Removal of
filth or
nuisance
regulations
from lands
and buildings
in urban
areas.

153. (1) The president of a union board may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land which appears to him to be in a filthy or unwholesome state or overgrown with any thick or noxious vegetation, trees or undergrowth injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, to clear, cleanse or otherwise put the building or land in proper state or to clear away and remove such vegetation, trees or undergrowth within such period and in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

(2) If it appears to the president of a union board necessary for sanitary purposes so to do, he may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to fumigate or otherwise cleanse the building inside and outside in the manner and within a period to be specified in the notice.

Power to
destroy dogs
spreading
pestilence

154. (1) The taluk board in non-urban areas, and the union board in urban areas, may, and, if so required by the district magistrate, shall, give public notice that unlicensed pigs or dogs straying within specified limits will be destroyed.

(2) When such notice has been given, any person may destroy, in any manner not inconsistent with the terms of the notice, any unlicensed pig or dog, as the case may be, found straying within such limits.

155. (1) When the president of a local board takes down any structure or part thereof or cuts down any tree or hedge or part thereof in virtue of his powers under this chapter, the president may sell the materials or things taken down, cut down or removed, and apply the proceeds in or towards payment of the expenses incurred.

Power of president to use or sell materials of structure destroyed taken down, etc.

(2) If after reasonable inquiry it appears to the president that there is no owner or occupier to whom notice can be given under any section in this chapter, he may himself take such order with the property mentioned in such section as may appear to him to be necessary and may recover the expenses incurred by the sale of such property (not being immovable property), or of any portion thereof.

156. No person shall be entitled, save as otherwise expressly provided, to compensation for any damages sustained by reason of any action taken by the authorities of a local board in pursuance of their powers under this chapter.

Liability of compensation.

CHAPTER X.

Public roads

157. No one shall build any wall or erect any fence or other obstruction or projection or make any encroachment in or over any public road except as hereinafter provided.

Prohibition against encroachment in or over public roads.

158. (1) No door, gate, bar or ground-floor window shall, without a licence from the president of the local board in which such road is vested, be hung or placed so as to open outwards upon any public road.

Prohibition against doors, gates, bars, and projection of balconies, ground floor windows, etc. and how opening to be regulated.

(2) The president may by notice require the owner of such door, gate, bar or window to alter it so that no part thereof when open shall project over the public road.

159. (1) The president of a local board may, with the approval of the board, by notice require the owner or occupier of any premises to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction (other than a door, gate, bar or ground-floor window) situated against or in front of such premises and in or over any public road vested in such board.

Removal of removable matters.

(2) If the owner or occupier of the premises proves that any such projection, encroachment or obstruction has existed for a period sufficient under the law of limitation to give any person a prescriptive title thereto or that it was erected or made with the permission or licence of any local authority duly empowered in that behalf, and that the period, if any, for which the permission or licence is valid has not expired, the local board shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration of the same.

160. (1) The president of a local board may, with the approval of the board, grant a licence, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may think fit, to the owner or occupier of any premises to put up verandas, balconies, sun-shades, weather-clothes and the like, to project over a public road vested in such board; or to construct any step or drain-covering necessary for access to the premises.

Power to give licences, subject to conditions and restrictions.

(2) The president of a local board may grant a licence, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may think fit, for the temporary erection of stalls and other structures in a public road vested in such board or in any other public place the control of which is vested in such board.

(3) The president of a local board shall have power, with the approval of the board, to lease roadways vested in such board for occupation on such terms and conditions and for such period as the local board may fix.

(4) No licence under sub-section (1) nor any lease under sub-section (3) shall be granted if the projection, construction or occupation, as the case may be, is likely to cause public inconvenience or otherwise materially interfere with the use of the road as such.

(5) The Local Government may, by notification, restrict and place under such control as they may think fit, the exercise, by any local board or any class of local boards, of the powers under sub-sections (1) and (3).

(6) On the expiry of any period for which a licence has been granted under this section, the president may, without notice, cause any projection or obstruction put up under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) to be removed, and the cost of so doing shall be recoverable, in the manner hereinafter provided, from the person to whom the licence was granted.

Prohibition of building on street, drains, etc., without permission.

161. (1) No building shall be erected without the written permission of the president of the local board in non-urban areas, or of the president of the union board in urban areas, or of some other person authorized by such president, over any sewer or drain, or any part of a sewer or drain or upon any ground, which has been covered, raised or levelled wholly or in part by road sweepings or other rubbish.

(2) The said president or person may by notice require any person who shall have erected a building without such permission, or in a manner contrary to or inconsistent with the terms of such permission, to demolish the same.

Notice requiring removal of vegetation, etc., from road.

162. The president of a local board may, with the approval of the board, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land adjoining a public road or adjoining other land or water vested in the local board to clear away prickly-pear, weeds, brambles, or other noxious vegetation where it encroaches on such property and so far as it has spread from such land on to such property.

Prohibition against making holes and causing obstructions in public roads.

163. (1) No person shall make a hole or cause any obstruction in any public road unless he previously obtains the permission of the president of the local board in which such road is vested and complies with such conditions as the president may impose.

(2) When such permission is granted, such person shall, at his own expense, cause such hole or obstruction to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until the hole or obstruction is filled up or removed and shall cause such hole or obstruction to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

(3) If any person contravenes the provisions of this section, the president shall fill up the hole or remove the obstruction or cause the hole or obstruction to be lighted, as the case may be, and may recover the cost of so doing from such person.

Penalty for contravention of provisions for obstruction in public roads.

164. (1) If any person, without the previous sanction of the local board, occupies any land, which is not set apart for a public road, but is set apart for any other public purpose and is vested in or belongs to a local board, he shall be bound to pay in respect of such occupation such sum as may be demanded by the local board by way of penalty; such sum may be recovered in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) The president may by notice require any person on whom a penalty has been, or may be, imposed under sub-section (1) to vacate such land and to remove any building or other construction or anything deposited on it.

(3) If any damage to the property of the local board has been caused by any person occupying any land for which he is liable to pay penalty under sub-section (1), he shall be liable to pay compensation to the local board for such damage in addition to and irrespective of any penalty that may be imposed on or recovered from him, and the amount of such compensation shall in case of dispute be determined and recovered in the manner hereinafter provided.

Power of local board to recover expenses incurred by extraordinary traffic.

165. When by a certificate of an officer of the Government Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Executive Engineer it appears to the president of the local board concerned that, having regard to the average expenses of repairing roads in the neighbourhood, extraordinary expenses have been incurred by the local board in repairing a public road by reason of the damage caused by excessive weight passing along the road or extraordinary traffic thereon, the local board may recover in the civil court having jurisdiction from any person by or in consequence of whose order such weight or traffic has been conducted the amount of such expenses as may be proved to the satisfaction of such court to have been incurred by the local board by reason of the damage arising from such weight or traffic as aforesaid;

Provided that any person, from whose expenses are, or may be, recoverable under this section, may enter into an agreement with the local board for the payment to it of an amount by way of composition in respect of such weight or traffic, and thereupon the person so paying shall not be subject to any proceedings under this section.

166. (1) No person shall, on any public road in a district, ply any motor-vehicle for hire, or use any such vehicle for carrying passengers or goods at separate fares or rates on such road, except on a licence obtained from the president of the district board.

Looking at
motor
vehicles
regarding
plying
for hire.

(2) The district board may, with the previous approval of the Local Government, make by-laws determining the scale of fares or rates for such licences, and the conditions on which they may be granted.

CHAPTER XI.

Markets, slaughter-houses, etc.

Public markets.

167. All markets which are acquired, constructed, repaired or maintained out of the local fund shall be deemed to be public markets.

Public
markets.

168. (1) The taluk board may provide places for use as public markets.

Places in
respect of
public
markets.

(2) Subject to such control as may be prescribed, the taluk board may, in any public market, levy any one or more of the following fees, at such rates as may appear to it proper, or may from out such fees on such terms and subject to such conditions as it may deem fit:—

(a) fees for the use of, or for the right to expose goods for sale in, such markets;

(b) fees for the use of shops, stalls, pens or stands in such markets;

(c) fees on vehicles or pack-animals bringing, or on persons carrying, goods for sale in such markets;

(d) fees on animals brought for sale (live, or sold in, such markets);

(e) licence fees on brokers, commission agents, weighmen and measurers practising their calling in such markets.

(3) The taluk board may, with the sanction of the district board, close any public market or part thereof.

169. (1) No person shall, without the permission of the president of the taluk board, or, if the rents and fees have been farmed out, of the farmer, sell or expose for sale any animal or article within any public market.

Taluk board's
sanction may
be required.

(2) The president may expel from any public market any person who or whose servant has been convicted of disobeying any by-laws at the time in force in such market, and may prevent such person from further carrying on, by himself or his servants or agents, any trade or business in such market, or occupying any shop, stall or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may possess in any such shop, stall or place.

Private markets.

170. No person shall, after the commencement of this Act, open or keep open a new private market.

No new
private
markets to be
opened.

171. (1) No person shall continue to keep open a private market lawfully established at the commencement of this Act, unless he annually obtains from the taluk board a licence to do so.

License for
private
markets to
continue in
existence at
commence-
ment of Act.

(2) Application for such licence shall be made by the owner of such private market not less than six weeks before the commencement of the year for which the licence is required.

(3) The taluk board shall grant the licence applied for subject only to such regulations as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions, as to sanitation, drainage, water-supply, width of paths and ways, weights and measures to be used and rents and fees to be charged in such market as the taluk board may think

proper. The taluk board may, however, at any time, for breach of the conditions thereof, suspend or cancel any license which has been granted under this section. It may also modify the conditions of the license to take effect from a specified date.

(4) When a license is granted, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the taluk board shall cause a notice of such grant, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and a vernacular language of the district, to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

(5) Every license granted under this section shall expire at the end of the year for which it has been granted.

Provision for
appealing
right to levy
fee in private
markets
established
prior to 1914.

172. (1) Any person claiming to levy, in a private market lawfully established prior to the coming into force of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, fees of the nature specified in section 168, shall first apply to the president of the district board for a certificate recognising his right in this behalf.

(2) Such president shall serve a notice of the application on the taluk board and, in deciding whether the applicant is entitled to levy such fees, the district board shall take into consideration any representations which the taluk board may make, and shall thereafter grant or refuse the certificate.

(3) The person who has obtained a certificate under this section shall present it to the taluk board and the taluk board shall, in granting him a license under section 171, allow him to levy the fees mentioned in such certificate.

Right of order
for establishment
to claim to
levy fees.

173. Any person aggrieved by an order of the district board refusing to grant a certificate may, within six months from the date of such order, institute a suit to establish the right he claims, and, subject to the result of such suit, such order shall be final.

Fee for
license.

174. When a license granted under section 171 does not permit the levy of any fees, it shall be granted free of charge; but when such permission is given, a fee not exceeding fifteen per centum of the gross income of the owner from the market in the preceding year may be charged by the taluk board for such license.

Prohibition
of sale of
engaged
persons,
animals.

175. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any unlicensed private market.

Power of
taluk board
in respect of
private
markets.

176. The taluk board may by notice require the owner, compiler, or farmer of any private market to—

(a) construct approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits for such market and provide it with houses of such description and in such position and number as the taluk board may think fit;

(b) roof and pave the whole or any portion of it, or pave any portion of the floor with such material as will in the opinion of the taluk board secure inspection and ready cleansing;

(c) ventilate it properly and provide it with a supply of water;

(d) provide passages of sufficient width between the stalls and make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the market as the taluk board may direct;

(e) keep it in a cleanly and proper state, remove all filth and refuse therefrom and dispose of them at such place and in such manner as the taluk board may direct; and

(f) make such other sanitary arrangements as the taluk board may consider necessary.

Provision for
suspension of
license for
failure to
comply with
order within
a certain
period.

177. (1) If any person, after notice given to him in that behalf by the taluk board, fails within the period and in the manner laid down in the said notice to carry out any of the works specified in section 176, the taluk board may suspend the license of the said person, or may refuse to grant him a license until such works have been completed.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to keep open any private market during such suspension or until the license is renewed.

178. No owner, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any private market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, shall keep the same so that it is a nuisance, or fail to cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the taluk board.

179. The taluk board or any officer duly authorized by it in that behalf may close any private market—

- (a) in respect of which no licence has been applied for; or
- (b) the licence for which has been refused, withheld, or suspended; or
- (c) which is held or kept open contrary to the provisions of this Act.

180. (1) A taluk board may acquire the rights of any person to hold a private market in any place and to levy fees therein. The acquisition shall be made under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and such rights shall be deemed to be land for the purposes of that Act.

(2) On payment by the taluk board of the compensation awarded under the said Act in respect of such property and any other charges incurred in acquiring it, the rights of such person to hold a private market and to levy fees therein shall vest in the taluk board.

181. Any person aggrieved by an order of the taluk board under sub-section (3) of section 171 may appeal against such order to the district board; and pending the disposal of such appeal the president of the district board may, if he thinks fit, suspend the execution of the order appealed against.

182. The person in charge of a market shall prevent the entry therein of or expel therefrom any person suffering from leprosy or from any infectious or contagious disease and he may expel therefrom any person who is creating a disturbance therein.

183. The president of a local board may, with the sanction of the board, prohibit by public notice, or licence or regulation, the sale, or exposure for sale, of any articles in or upon any public road or place or part thereof.

Cart-stands.

184. (1) The taluk board may construct, or provide, and maintain public loading places, halting places and cart-stands and may levy rents and fees for the use of the same.

(2) A statement in English and a vernacular language of the district of any fees prescribed by the taluk board for the use of such place shall be put up in a conspicuous part of every such place where they are leviable.

185. Where a taluk board has provided a public loading place, halting place or cart-stand, the president may, with the approval of the taluk board, prohibit the use for the same purpose by any person, within such distance thereof as may be prescribed, of any public place or the sides of any public road.

186. No person shall, after the commencement of this Act, open or keep open a new private cart-stand.

187. (1) No person shall continue to keep open a private cart-stand lawfully established at the commencement of this Act, unless he annually obtains from the taluk board a licence to do so.

(2) Application for such licence shall be made by the owner of the private cart-stand not less than six weeks before the commencement of the year for which the licence is required.

(3) The taluk board shall grant the licence, subject to such regulations as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to co-operativity as the taluk board may think proper.

(4) The taluk board may also levy on every licence granted under this section a fee not exceeding rupees two hundred per annum.

Prohibits
agents
licences in
private
markets.

Power to
close private
markets.

Acquisition of
rights of
private
persons in
land private
markets.

Appeal
against
order made
under 171.

Duty of
superintendent,
etc., from
markets and
places to
expel disturbers.

Prohibition
against
sale in public
roads.

Provision of
public cart-
stands.

Prohibition of
use of public
place of union
of public road
up to
stand, etc.

No new
private cart-
stand to be
opened.

Licence to be
obtained.
Fee in private
cart-stand in
regulation of
operation of
stand of Act.

Union Board's powers.

Exercise of
powers of
taluk board
and the
powers of
union board and the
powers of the
union board.

188. The powers which under the foregoing sections of this chapter a taluk board and its president may exercise in respect of markets and cart-stands shall in union areas be exercised by the union board and its president respectively.

Slaughter-houses.

Provision of
slaughter-
houses.

189. (1) Every union board shall provide a sufficient number of places for use as public slaughter-houses.

(2) A taluk board may provide places for use as public slaughter-houses in non-union areas.

(3) The local board may charge rents and fees for the use of public slaughter-houses.

Local board
may prohibit
slaughtering
in places
other than
public
slaughter-
houses.

190. The taluk board, or the union board, with the sanction of the taluk board, may notify—

(a) that no person shall, except with the written permission of the president, slaughter or permit to be slaughtered, or cut up or skin or permit to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig in any place in any town or village notified by it by name other than at a public slaughter-house provided by the local board :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the slaughter of animals in the performance of religious rites in the places where it is usual to perform such rites, or for private use, but not for sale.

(b) that no person shall, for purposes of sale to the public, slaughter, or permit to be slaughtered, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig except on a licence obtained from the president.

Slaughter of
animals
during festi-
vals and
ceremonies.

191. The president of the taluk or union board may, on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure, allow any animal to be slaughtered in such places within the limits of the board as he thinks fit.

Government
places
excepted.

192. The provisions of sections 189 and 190 shall not apply to places used by Government for the purposes mentioned in the said sections.

Industries and factories.

Purposes for
which places
may and be
used without
licence.

193. (1) The taluk board may notify that no place within its limits shall be used for any one or more of the purposes specified in Schedule VII without the licence of the president of the union board if the place is within union limits, or of the president of the taluk board if it is outside such limits, and except in accordance with the conditions specified therein :

Provided that no such notification shall take effect until 60 days from the date of publication.

(2) The owner or occupier of every such place shall within 30 days of the publication of such notification apply to the president of the local board for a licence for the use of such place for such purpose.

(3) The president may, by an order and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit, grant such licence, or refuse to grant it.

(4) Every such licence shall expire at the end of the year unless for special reasons the president considers it should expire at an earlier date, when it shall expire at such earlier date as may be specified therein.

(5) Applications for renewal of such licences shall be made not less than 30 days before the end of every year and applications for licences for places to be newly opened shall be made not less than 30 days before they are opened.

(6) Any person aggrieved by an order of the president of a local board under sub-section (5) may appeal against such order to the local board.

194. (1) Every person intending

(a) to construct or establish any factory, work-shop or work-place in which it is proposed to employ steam power, water power or other mechanical power or electrical power, or

(b) to install in any premises any machinery or manufacturing plant driven by steam, water or other power as aforesaid,

shall, before beginning such construction, establishment or installation, make an application in writing to the taluk board in non-union areas and to the union board in union areas for permission to undertake the intended work.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by such particulars as to the power, machinery, plant or buildings as the local board may require under by-laws framed in this behalf by the district board.

(3) The local board shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the application,

(a) grant the permission applied for, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, or

(b) refuse permission, if it is of opinion that such construction, establishment or installation is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood or that it is likely to cause a nuisance.

(4) If, within three months of the receipt of the application the local board has not passed orders thereon under sub-section (3), it shall be deemed to have granted absolutely the permission applied for.

195. (1) If, in any factory, work-shop or work-place in which steam power, water power or other mechanical power or electrical power is used, nuisance is caused by reason of the particular kind of fuel employed or by reason of the noise or vibration created, the taluk board in non-union areas and the union board in union areas may issue such directions as they think fit for the abatement of the nuisance within a reasonable time to be specified for the purpose.

(2) If there has been wilful default in carrying out such directions or if abatement is found impracticable, the local board may

(a) prohibit the use of the particular kind of fuel employed, or

(b) restrict the noise or vibration by prohibiting the working of the factory, work-shop or work-place between the hours of 9-30 p.m. and 5-30 a.m.

196. The Local Government may, either generally or in any particular case, make such order or give such directions as they may deem fit in respect of any action taken by a local board under section 194 or section 195.

197. (1) The president of a taluk or union board, or any person authorised by him in this behalf, may enter any factory, work-shop or work-place—

(a) at any time between sunrise and sunset;

(b) at any time when any industry is being carried on; and

(c) at any time by day or by night, if he has reason to believe that any offence is being committed under section 194 or section 195.

(2) No claim shall lie against any person for any damage or inconvenience unnecessarily caused by the exercise of powers under this section or by the use of any force necessary for the purpose of effecting an entrance under this section.

Application of the Places of Public Resort Act.

198. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Places of Public Resort Act, 1888, when the Local Government extend that Act to any local board area,

(a) the authority to whom application for a licence shall be made and who may grant, or refuse, the licence under that Act shall be the president of the union board in union areas and the president of the taluk board in non-union areas;

(b) the appeal from the president's order granting, refusing, revoking or suspending a licence under that Act shall be to the local board concerned, and

(c) the fee to be levied on, and the conditions to be imposed in, licences issued under that Act shall be determined by the local board concerned.

Application to be made to a taluk board in non-union areas and to a union board in union areas for permission to undertake the intended work.

Local board may issue directions for abatement of nuisance caused by noise or vibration.

President of local board may enter any factory, work-shop or work-place.

The president may enter any factory, work-shop or work-place.

Extension of the Places of Public Resort Act, 1888, to any local board area.

PART V.—SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION AND PENALTIES.

CHAPTER XII.—SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

Rules and schedules

Power of
Local Gov-
ernment to
make rules.

199. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act not inconsistent therewith and prescribe forms for any proceeding for which they consider that a form should be provided.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, they shall have power to make rules—

(a) with reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;

(b) with reference to the election of presidents and vice-presidents and all matters relating to elections or appointments of members of local boards not expressly provided for;

(c) with respect to the conduct of inquiries and the decision of disputes relating to elections;

(d) as to the conditions on which property may be acquired by a local board, or on which property vested in or belonging to such board may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(e) as to the working of provident fund institutions;

(f) as to the conditions on which grants-in-aid shall be paid from a local board for purposes of medical relief and as to the conditions on which grants and loans may be made to co-operative building societies;

(g) as to the intermediate office, if any, through which correspondence between local boards and the Local Government or their officers shall pass;

(h) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of local boards and the power of the local boards or Government officers or the Sanitary Board to award professional or administrative contracts to estimate;

(i) as to the accounts to be kept by local boards, the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published and as to the conditions under which the rate-payers may appear before auditors, inspect books and vouchers and take exception to items entered or omitted therein;

(j) as to the estimates of receipts and expenditure, returns, statements and reports to be submitted by local boards;

(k) as to the mode in which the officers of Government shall advise and assist local boards in carrying out the purposes of this Act;

(l) as to the interpellation of the president by the members of a local board;

(m) as to the moving of resolutions at the meetings of a local board;

(n) as to the mode of making contracts by or on behalf of local boards;

(o) regulating the collection of the tax payable under this Act by persons entering or leaving local board areas by railway;

(p) as to the powers of auditors to disallow and surcharge items, and as to the recovery of sums disallowed or surcharged;

(q) as to the transfer of allotments entered in the sanctioned budget of a local board from one head to another; and

(r) as to the powers of auditors, inspecting and superintending officers and officers authorized to conduct inquiries relating to elections, to hold inquiries, to summon and examine witnesses, to compel the production of documents and all other matters connected with audit, inspection and superintendence.

(3) In making any rule, the Local Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Provision
for the
making of
rules.

200. The power to make rules under section 199 is subject to the following conditions—

(a) A draft of the rules shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

(b) Such draft shall not be further proceeded with until six weeks after such publication or until such later date as the Local Government may appoint.

(c) All rules made under section 199 shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette* and upon such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

201. (1) The Local Government may make rules altering; adding to, or cancelling any of the schedules to this Act except Schedules I, VIII and IX.

(2) All references made in this Act to any of the aforesaid schedules shall be construed as referring to such schedules as for the time being amended in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1).

(3) A draft of the rules proposed to be made under this section shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and the rules shall not be made unless the Legislative Council by resolution approves the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions; but upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved, and such rules as being so made shall be notified and shall thereafter be of full force and effect.

Power of
Local
Government
to amend,
add to
and cancel
schedules
and portions
thereof.

By-law.

202. The district board may make by-laws, not inconsistent with this Act or with any other law, in providing—

Power of
district board
to make by-
laws.

(1) for the due performance by all officers and servants of local boards of the duties assigned to them;

(2) for the regulation of the time and mode of collecting the taxes, fees and tolls under this Act;

(3) (a) for the use of public tanks, wells, cisterns and other places or works for water-supply;

(b) for the regulation of public bathing, washing and the like;

(4) for the cleansing of latrines, earth-closets, sub-pits and cess-pools;

(5) (a) for the regulation of the use of public roads and the closing thereof or parts thereof;

(b) for the regulation of traffic in public roads, or their reservation for particular kinds of traffic;

(c) for the protection of avenues and trees planted by or belonging to local boards and of grass and other appurtenances of public roads;

(6) for the regulation of the use of parks, gardens and other public places or places vested in a local board;

(7) for the regulation of hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses, choultrys, rest-houses, emigration depots, restaurants, eating houses, cafes, refreshment rooms, coffee-houses, and any premises to which the public are admitted for repose or for the consumption of any food or drink;

(8) for the sanitary control and supervision of places used for any of the purposes specified in Schedule VII and of any trade or manufacture carried on therein;

(9) (a) for the control and supervision of slaughter-houses and of places used for skinning and cutting up carcases;

(b) for the control and supervision of the methods of slaughtering;

(c) for the control and supervision of butchers carrying on business at any slaughter-house provided or licensed by a local board;

(10) (a) for the inspection of public and private markets and shops and other places therein;

(b) for the regulation of their use and the control of their sanitary condition;

(c) for prescribing the method of sale of articles whether by measure, weight, tale or piece;

(d) for prescribing and providing standard weights, scales and measures and preventing the use of any others;

(e) for the prevention of the sale or exposure for sale of unwholesome meat, fish or provisions and securing the efficient inspection and sanitary regulation of shops in which articles intended for human consumption are kept or sold;

(11) (a) for the regulation of burial and burning grounds and other places for the disposal of corpses;

(b) for the levy of fees for the use of such burial and burning grounds, and cemeteries as are maintained by a local board;

(12) for the prevention of dangerous diseases of men or animals;

(13) for the enforcement of compulsory vaccination;

(14) for the prevention of outbreaks of fire;

(15) for the prohibition and regulation of advertisements in public roads or parks; and

(16) in general, for securing cleanliness, safety and order and the good government and well-being of any area to which this Act applies and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act.

Penalty for
breach of
by-law.

203. In making a by-law, the district board may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable

(a) with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach, or

(b) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the president of a local board to discontinue such breach.

Procedure
for the
making of
by-laws.

204. The district board shall, before making or altering by-laws, publish a draft of the proposed by-laws and alterations together with a notice specifying a date at or after which such draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making the by-laws or alterations, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of such draft by any person interested therein before the date so specified.

Confirmation
of by-laws by
Local Government.

205. (1) No by-law or amendment or alteration of a by-law made by a district board shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Local Government.

(2) All by-laws, when they shall have been duly confirmed, shall have the force of law.

Extension of the District Municipalities Act.

Extension to
any area or
other area
under jurisdic-
tion of a
local board
of the District
Municipalities
Act and being
bound thereof.

206. The Local Government may, at the request of the local board concerned and of the district board, by notification in the *Port St. George Gazette*, extend to any union, or to any specified area under the jurisdiction of a local board, any of the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or of any rules framed thereunder; and may declare such extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications as they think fit.

CHAPTER XIII.—PENALTIES.

General
provisions
regarding
penalties
specified in
the schedules.

207. (1) Whoever—

(a) contravenes any provision of any of the sections specified in the first column of Schedule VIII, or

(b) contravenes any rule or order made under any of the specified sections,

or

(c) fails to comply with any direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under or in pursuance of the provisions of any of the said sections,

shall on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule.

(2) Whoever after having been convicted of—

(a) contravening any provision of the sections specified in the first column of Schedule IX, or

(b) contravening any rule or order made under any of the specified sections,

or

(c) failing to comply with any direction lawfully given to him or any requisition lawfully made upon him under or in pursuance of any of the said sections,

continues to contravene the said provision or to neglect to comply with the said direction or requisition, as the case may be, shall on conviction be punished, for each day after the previous date of conviction during which he continues so to offend, with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule.

Explanation.—The entries in the third column of Schedules VIII and IX headed "subject" are not intended as definitions of the offences described in the

sections, sub-sections, or clauses mentioned in the first and second columns, or even as abstracts of these sections, sub-sections or clauses, but are inserted merely as references to the subject of the sections, sub-sections, or clauses as the case may be.

208. If a member of a local board acts as such when disqualified under section 66, he shall, on conviction, be punished with fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

Punish for acting as member of a local board when disqualified.

209. If any officer or servant of a local board knowingly acquires, directly or indirectly, by himself or by a partner or employee or servant, any personal share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the local board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 165 of the Indian Penal Code:

Punish for acquiring, directly or indirectly, by himself or by a partner or employee or servant, any personal share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the local board.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the local board unless he is a director of such company.

210. Every person who prevents the president of a local board, or any person to whom the president has lawfully delegated his powers of entering into or on any land or building, from exercising his lawful power of entering thereto or thereon shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 344 of the Indian Penal Code:

Punish for preventing the president or any person to whom he has delegated his powers of entering into or on any land or building, from exercising his lawful power of entering thereto or thereon.

211. If any person who is required by the provisions of this Act or by any notice or other proceedings issued under this Act to furnish any information—

Punish for not giving, or giving false, information.

(a) omits to furnish it, or

(b) knowingly furnishes false information,

such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

PART VI.

CHAPTER XIV.—PROSECUTION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Licence and permission.

212. (1) Every licence and permission granted under this Act or any rule or by-law made under this Act shall specify the period, if any, for which, and the restrictions, limitations, and conditions subject to which, the same is granted, and shall be signed by the president of the local board concerned or by some person duly authorized by him in that behalf.

General provisions regarding licences and permissions.

(2) Save as otherwise expressly provided in, or may be prescribed under, this Act, for every such licence or permission fees may be charged at such rates as may be fixed by the local board.

(3) The local board may form out the collection of such fees for any period not exceeding three years at a time on such conditions as it thinks fit.

(4) Every order of the authority under this Act exempted to pass an order refusing, suspending, cancelling or modifying a licence or permission shall be in writing and shall state the grounds on which it proceeds.

(5) Subject to the special provisions in chapter XI regarding private markets, and subject to such appeal as may be provided in case of refusal of a licence or permission, any licence or permission granted under this Act or any rule or by-law made under it may at any time be suspended or revoked by the president of the local board concerned, if any of its restrictions, limitations or conditions is evaded or infringed by the grantee, or if the grantee is convicted of a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rule, by-law or regulation made under it in any matter in which such licence or permission relates, or if the grantee has obtained the same by misrepresentation or fraud. An appeal shall lie to the local board concerned against any order of the president under this sub-section suspending or revoking a licence.

(6) It shall be the duty of the president to inspect places in respect of which a licence or permission is required by or under this Act, and he may enter any such place between sunrise and sunset, and also between sunset and sunrise if it is open

to the public or any industry is being carried on in it at the time; and if he has reason to believe that anything is being done in any place without a licence or permission when the same is required by or under this Act, or otherwise than in conformity with the same, he may at any time by day or night without notice enter such place for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any provision of law, rules, by-laws or regulations, any condition of a licence or permission or any lawful direction or prohibition is being contravened; and he shall be entitled to use such force as may be necessary for the purpose of effecting an entrance under this sub-section.

(7) When any licence or permission is suspended or revoked, or when the period for which it was granted, or within which application for renewal should be made, has expired, whichever expires later, the grantee shall for all purposes of this Act, or any rule or by-law made under this Act, be deemed to be without a licence or permission, until the order suspending or revoking the licence or permission is annulled, or, subject to sub-section (11), until the licence or permission is renewed, as the case may be.

(8) The grantee of every licence or permission shall at all reasonable times, while such licence or permission remains in force, produce the same at the request of the president.

(9) Whenever any person is convicted of an offence in respect of the failure to obtain a licence or permission required by the provisions of this Act or any rule or by-law made under this Act, the magistrate shall, in addition to any fine which may be imposed, recover summarily and pay over to the local board the amount of the fee chargeable for the licence or permission.

(10) Such recovery of the fee under sub-section (9) shall not entitle the person convicted to a licence or permission as aforesaid.

(11) The acceptance by a local board of the pre-payment of the fee for a licence or permission shall not entitle the person making such pre-payment to the licence or permission as the case may be, but only to refund of the fee in case of refusal of the licence or permission; but an applicant for the renewal of a licence or permission shall until communication of orders on his application be entitled to act as if the licence or permission had been renewed; and save as otherwise specially provided in this Act, if orders on an application for licence or permission are not communicated to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application by the president, the application shall be deemed to have been allowed for the year or for each less period as is mentioned in the application, and subject to the law, rules, by-laws, regulations and all conditions ordinarily imposed.

Intention of
this Act to
appeal.

213. Save as otherwise expressly provided or may be prescribed, every appeal under this Act shall, subject to the provisions of section 2 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, be presented within thirty days after the date of receipt of the order or proceeding against which the appeal is made.

Form of
licence,
notice and
permissions.

214. (1) All licences, notices and permissions given, issued, or granted, as the case may be, under the provisions of this Act must be in writing.

(2) Every licence, permission, notice, bill, summons, or other document which is required by this Act or by any rule, by-law or regulation made under it to bear the signature of the president or of any officer of a local board shall be deemed to be properly signed if it bears a facsimile of the signature of the president or of such officer, as the case may be, stamped thereon.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (2) shall be deemed to apply to a cheque drawn upon a local fund or to any deed or contract entered into by a local board.

Publication
of notices
under
this Act.

215. Every notification under this Act shall be published in the official gazette of the district to which such notification applies, both in English and in a vernacular language of the district.

Provided that every notification issued by the Local Government shall also be published in English in the Port St. George Gazette.

216. (1) When any notice or other document is required by this Act, or by any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, to be served on, or sent to, any person, the service or sending thereof may be effected—

(a) by giving or tendering the said document to such person; or
(b) if such person is not found, by leaving such document at his last known place of abode or business, or by giving or tendering the same to some adult member or servant of his family; or

(c) if such person does not reside in the local area and his address elsewhere is known to the president, by sending the same to him by post registered; or

(d) if none of the means aforesaid be available, by fixing the same in some conspicuous part of such place of abode or business.

(2) When the person is an owner or occupier of any building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier in the document, and in the case of joint owners and occupiers it shall be sufficient to serve it on, or send it to, one of such owners or occupiers.

(3) Whenever in any bill, notice or form served or sent under this Act a period is fixed within which any tax or other sum is to be paid or any work executed, or anything provided, such period shall, in the absence from this Act of any distinct provision to the contrary, be calculated from the date of such service or sending.

President's powers of entry and inspection.

217. The president of a local board, or any person authorized by him in this behalf, may enter into or on any building or land with or without assistants or workmen, in order to make any inquiry, inspection, test, examination, survey, measurement or valuation, or to execute any other work which is authorized by the provisions of this Act or of any rule, by-law, regulation or order made under it, or which it is necessary for any of the purposes of this Act or in pursuance of any of the said provisions, to make or execute:

Provided that—

(a) except when it is in this Act otherwise expressly provided, no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise;

(b) except when it is in this Act otherwise expressly provided, no dwelling house, and no part of a public building used as a dwelling place, shall be so entered without the consent of the occupier thereof, unless the said occupier has received at least six hours' previous notice of the intention to make such entry;

(c) sufficient notice shall be given in every case, even when any premises may otherwise be entered without notice, to enable the inmates of any apartment appropriated to women to remove to some part of the premises where their privacy may be secured;

(d) due regard shall be paid, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose of the entry, to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises.

218. The president of a local board or any person authorized by him in this behalf may examine and test the weights and measures used in markets and shops in the area of the local board, concerned with a view to the prevention and punishment of offences relating to such weights and measures under Chapter XLII of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to enforce licensing provisions, orders, etc.

219. If, under this Act, or any rule, by-law or regulation made under it, the license or permission of a local board, or its president is necessary for the doing of any act, and if such act is done without such license or permission, or in a manner inconsistent with the terms of any such license or permission, then—

(a) the president may by notice require the person so doing such act to alter, remove, or, as far as practicable, restore to its original state the whole, or any part, of any property, movable or immovable, public or private, affected thereby, within a time to be specified in the notice; and further,

(b) if no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for so doing such act, the person so doing it shall be liable on conviction by a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

Notice of
service of
document

Power of
entry to
inspect,
survey or
execute work.

Inspection
and stamping
of weights and
measures.

Consequences
of failure to
obtain
license, etc.,
or of breach
of its terms.

Time for
compliance
with notice,
order, etc.,
and power to
enforce in
default.

220. (1) Whenever by any notice, requisition or order under this Act, or under any rule, by-law or regulation made under it, any person is required to execute any work or to take any measures or do anything, a reasonable time shall be named in such notice, requisition or order within which the work shall be executed, the measures taken, or the thing done.

(2) If such notice, requisition, or order is not complied with within the time so named, the president of the local board concerned may cause such work to be executed, or may take any measures or do anything which may, in his opinion, be necessary for giving due effect to the notice, requisition or order as aforesaid; and further,

(3) If no penalty has been specially provided in this Act for failure to comply with such notice, the said person shall be liable on conviction by a magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence.

Fee, toll,
etc., for by-
laws made
herein by the
municipality.

221. (1) In default of payment of any fee, toll, costs, compensation, damages, penalties, charges, expenses or other sums due to a local board under or by virtue of this Act, the same may be recovered, together with any further costs that the magistrates may award, under the warrant of a magistrate. The amount or apportionment of any such sum shall in case of dispute be ascertained by such magistrate.

(2) In any case referred to a magistrate under this section, the magistrate shall on the application of either party summon the other party to appear before him at a time and place to be named in the summons.

(3) Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, the magistrate may hear and determine the question, and for that purpose may examine each party or any of them and their witnesses on oath or affirmation.

(4) In every such inquiry the magistrate shall determine the amount of the costs thereof and shall direct by which of the parties they shall be paid.

Distraints
for payment
of dues.

222. No distraint shall be made, no suit shall be instituted and no prosecution shall be commenced in respect of any sum due to a local board under this Act after the expiration of a period of three years from the date on which distraint might first have been made, a suit might first have been instituted, or prosecution might first have been commenced, as the case may be, in respect of such sum.

Persons
imprisoned
on conviction.

223. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no person shall be tried for any offence against the provisions of this Act, or of any rule, or by-law made under it unless complaint is made by the police, or the president of a local board, or by a person expressly authorised in this behalf by the local board or its president, within three months of the commission of the offence. But nothing herein shall affect the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to the power of certain magistrates to take cognizance of offences upon information received or upon their own knowledge or suspicion.

Provided that failure to take out a licence or obtain permission under this Act shall for the purposes of this section be deemed a continuing offence until the expiration of the period, if any, for which the licence or permission is required, and, if no period is specified, complaint may be made at any time within twelve months from the commencement of the offence.

Fine or costs
to be payable
to local board.

224. Any fine or costs imposed or assessed by a magistrate by virtue of this Act shall on recovery be paid to the local board concerned to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

Notice of
action
against local
board.

225. (1) No action shall be brought against any local board, or against any member or servant of such board, or against any person acting under the directions of such board or of a member or servant of such board, on account of any act done or purporting to be done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left either at the office of the local board or at the place of abode of such member or servant or of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action, the

nature of the relief sought, the amount of compensation claimed and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved to have been so delivered or left, the court shall find for the defendant.

(2) If the local board member or servant or other person to whom notice is given as provided in sub-section (1) shall, before action is commenced, tender amounts to the plaintiff, and if the plaintiff does not in any such action recover more than the amount so tendered, he shall not recover any costs incurred after such tender by the person to whom such notice has been given. The plaintiff shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

(3) No action such as is described in sub-section (1) shall, unless it is an action for the recovery of immovable property or for a declaration of title thereto, be commenced otherwise than within six months next after the accrual of the cause of action.

(4) No action shall be brought against the president or any officer or servant of a local board on account of any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged default on his part in the execution of this Act, if such act was done or if such default was made in good faith; but any such action shall so far as it is maintainable in a court be brought against the local board, except when brought by the local board or the Secretary of State for India in Council under section 223 on account of anything done by the president himself.

226. The president of a local board may compound any offence under this Act which may by rules made by the Local Government be declared compoundable.

227. (1) Every member of a local board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property owned by, or vested in, the local board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a writ for compensation may be instituted against him in any court of competent jurisdiction by the local board with the previous sanction of the Local Government or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) Every such suit shall be commenced within three years after the date on which the cause of action arose.

228. (1) No assessment or demand made, and no charge imposed, under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any clerical error or by reason of any mistake (a) in respect of the name, residence, place of business or occupation of any person, or (b) in the description of any property or thing, or (c) in respect of the amount assessed, demanded or charged: provided that the provisions of this Act have been, in substance and effect, complied with. And no proceedings under this Act shall, for defect in form, be quashed or set aside by any court of justice.

(2) No suit shall be brought in any court to recover any sum of money collected under the authority of this Act or to recover damages on account of any assessment, or collection of money made under the said authority: provided that the provisions of this Act have been in substance and effect complied with.

(3) No distress or sale under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any error, defect or want of form in the bill, notice, schedule, form, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto if the provisions of this Act, the rules and by-laws have in substance and effect been complied with: provided that every person aggrieved by any irregularity may recover satisfaction for any special damage sustained by him.

229. No person shall obstruct or molest a local board, its president, a member thereof, or any person employed by the local board, or any person with whom the president has entered into a contract on behalf of the local board, in the performance of their duty or of anything which they are empowered or required to do by virtue, or in consequence, of this Act or of any by-law, rule, regulation or order made under it.

230. No person shall, without authority in that behalf, remove, destroy, deface, or otherwise obstruct any notice exhibited by, or under the orders of, a local board or its president.

231. (1) The president of a local board may, with the consent of the collector and by an order in writing, require the karnam or headman, or both, of any village comprised in the area of the local board to furnish, within a reasonable time, any statement, account or return in respect of such village required for the purpose of this Act.

(2) No village officer shall without reasonable excuse fail to obey any order issued under sub-section (1).

232. The president of a local board may summon any person to attend before him and to give evidence or produce documents, as the case may be, in respect of any question relating to taxation or to the grant of any licence or permission under the provisions of this Act.

Local Government's powers of delegation and arbitration.

233. The Local Government may by notification authorise any person to exercise any one or more of the powers vested in them by this Act, except the power to make rules or alter or cancel schedules, and may in like manner withdraw such authority.

234. Any dispute between any two local boards, or between a local board and any municipal, sanatorium or other local authority in regard to any matters arising under any of the provisions of this Act shall, in case of their failure to settle it amicably between themselves, be referred for adjudication to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

Transitional and transitional provisions.

235. (1) All property, all rights of whatever kind used, enjoyed, or possessed by, and all interests of whatever kind owned by or vested in or held in trust by, or for, a local board as constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as well as all liabilities legally subsisting against the said local board, shall pass to the same local board as constituted under this Act.

(2) All arrears of taxes or other payments by way of compensation for a tax or due for expenses or compensation or otherwise due to a local board at the time this Act comes into force may be recovered as though they had accrued under this Act.

236. Any sums which, at the commencement of this Act, have accumulated out of the proceeds of any tax levied under section 57, clause (ii), of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or out of any investments of such proceeds, may be utilised for all or any of the purposes specified in section 113 of this Act, subject to the conditions laid down in that section.

237. (1) This Act extends to the whole of the Madras Presidency except the City of Madras and the municipalities to which the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, applies.

(2) It shall come into force on such date or dates as the Local Government may by notification appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, for different classes of local boards and for different parts of the Presidency.

Provided that the power to make or approve rules, by-laws and regulations may be exercised at any time after the publication of the assent of the Governor-General under section 81 of the Government of India Act, 1915 :

Provided also that the Local Government may by notification apply or adapt to any scheduled district as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, any section of this Act or part of any such section or any rule framed under the provisions of this Act, with such restrictions or modifications as they may think fit.

238. In their application to the members and presidents of local boards in office on the date of commencement of this Act and the first reconstitution of such boards in accordance with this Act, the provisions of this Act shall be read subject to the rules contained in Schedule X.

239. If any difficulty arises as to the first constitution or reconstitution of any local board after the commencement of this Act, or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government, as occasion may require, may by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

240. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions contained in Chapter III, when, on account of any notification issued under section 4 or section 5 by the Local Government or a district board, new local boards have to be constituted for the first time, or in place of any local boards which have been dissolved, the members of such new boards may, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of the notification aforesaid, be all appointed, or all appointed and ex-officio, members.

(2) The appointment of members for the period mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be made

(a) by the Local Government—in the case of district and taluk boards; and

(b) by the president of the district board—in the case of union boards.

(3) The Local Government or the district board, as the case may be, may pass such orders as they may deem fit as to the disposal of the property vested in a local board which, on account of a notification issued under section 5, ceases to exist.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Year.	Number.	Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
1881	V	The Madras Local Boards Act, 1881.	The whole.
1899	III	The Madras Local Boards and Rent Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1899.	So much of it as has not been already repealed.
1900	VI	The Madras Local Boards Act (Amendment) Act, 1900.	The whole.
1901	XI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (India).	So much of the second schedule as relates to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881.
1913	III	The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1913.	So much of it as has not been already repealed.
1914	VIII	The Madras Devastation Act, 1914.	So much of the schedule as relates to the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881.

SCHEDULE II.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING LOCAL BOARDS.

(See section 31.)

1. Every local board shall provide an office and shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, upon such days and at such times as it may arrange and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the president.

2. A president shall, on the requisition in writing of not less than one-fourth of the members then on the local board, convene a meeting of the board, provided that the requisition specifies the day when and the purposes for which the meeting is to be held. The requisition shall be made at least six days previous to the day of such meeting in the case of union boards and at least ten days previous to the meeting in the case of district and taluk boards.

3. Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting in the case of union boards and at least seven clear days before the meeting in the case of district and taluk boards.

4. All the meetings of a local board shall be open to the public, provided that the presiding member may, in any particular case, direct that the public generally or any particular person shall withdraw.

Appointment of members of boards every second year from this Act.

5. All questions which may come before a local board at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting at the meeting and, in case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

6. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of any local board unless there be present at least one-third of the number of members then on the local board.

7. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned, unless all the members present agree to wait longer.

8. No resolution of a local board shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof, except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the board supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the constituted number of members.

9. Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a local board shall be drawn up and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall be signed by the president or the member who presided at such meeting, or in his absence by some one of the members present thereat; and the said minutes shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open at the office of the local board to the inspection of any person who pays any tax under this Act.

10. (1) A copy of the minutes of the proceedings at a district or taluk board meeting shall be sent for publication in the district gazette at the cost of the local fund to such person and within such time as may be prescribed.

(2) Within three days of the date of a meeting of a taluk or union board, a copy of the proceedings at such meeting shall be forwarded—

- (a) in the case of a taluk board to the president of the district board, and
- (b) in the case of a union board, to the president of the taluk board.

(3) Any minute of dissent that may have been received within forty-eight hours of the meeting from any member present thereat shall also be forwarded along with the copies of the minutes of the proceedings.

11. The president of a local board shall have the custody of the proceedings and records of the board and may grant copies of any such proceedings and records on payment of such fees as the district board may, by general or special order, determine. Copies shall be certified by the president as provided in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and copies so certified may be used to prove the records of the local board in the same manner as they may, under sub-section (5) of section 75 of the said Act, be used to prove the proceedings of that body.

12. The proceedings of every committee appointed by a local board shall be recorded in writing and submitted to the board.

13. A local board may, by general or special resolution, depose any member or committee of members to make an inquiry in connection with any matter referred by this Act for its decision, to inspect any institution, work or property, to check-measure works or to monitor workmen, or to bring to its notice and to that of the president any neglect in the execution of any work, or any waste or loss of local board property.

SCHEDULE III.

ELECTORAL QUALIFICATIONS.

(See section 52.)

Taluk Board Electors.

1. A person shall be qualified as a taluk board elector who—

(a) is registered as a ryotwari pattadar, or as an inamdar, of land in the taluk the annual rent value of which is not less than ten rupees; or

(b) holds in the taluk on a registered lease, under a ryotwari pattadar or an inamdar, land the annual rent value of which is not less than ten rupees; or

(c) is registered jointly with the proprietor under section 14 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, as the occupant of land the annual rent value of which is not less than ten rupees; or

(d) holds in the taluk, as a landholder as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, an estate the annual rent value of which is not less than ten rupees; or

(e) holds, as ryot or as tenant under a landholder as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, land in the taluk the annual rent value of which is not less than ten rupees; or

(f) was in the previous year assessed to income-tax; or

(g) is a retired, pensioned or discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces; or

(h) was in the previous year assessed in the taluk to one or more of the following taxes, namely, tax on companies or profession tax; or

(i) was in the previous year assessed in a union in the taluk to an amount of not less than rupees three in respect of house-tax.

Union Board Electors.

2. A person shall be qualified as a union board elector who—

(a) was in the previous year assessed in the union to one or more of the following taxes, namely, tax on companies, profession tax or house-tax; or

(b) possesses any of the qualifications enumerated in clauses (a) to (g) of rule 1;

Provided that in the case of persons possessing the qualifications specified in clauses (a) to (g) of that rule the land or estate is situated within the limits of the union.

General.

3. If property is held, payments of tax are made or income is earned, jointly by the members of a joint family or by joint partnership, the family or joint holding shall be treated as possessing the qualification, and the person entitled to be registered in the electoral roll shall be the member authorized by a majority of the family or of the joint holders, or, in the case of a Hindu joint family, either a member so authorized or the manager thereof.

4. A person may be qualified either in his personal capacity or in the capacity of a representative of a joint family or of joint partners, but not in both capacities.

5. Save as provided in rule 3, no person shall be qualified as an elector unless he possesses the prescribed qualifications in his own personal right and not as a fiduciary capacity.

SCHEDULE IV.

TAXATION RULES.

[See sections 92, 93, 95, 96 and 104.]

PART I.—LAND-CES.

1. The district collector shall be responsible for the assessment and collection of the land-ces.

2. Any resolution of a district board determining to levy the additional cess referred to in clause (b) of section 78 shall be communicated to the district collector not later than the 1st of September of the first year in which the collection of the additional cess has to be made or commenced.

3. The district collector shall cause to be paid to the district or taluk fund the net proceeds of the land-ces collected under the authority conferred on him by this Act.

4. The district collector shall annually, at such times as may be prescribed, render to the local board concerned an estimate of the probable gross receipts and charges of collection of the land-ces to be collected by him under this Act.

PART II.—OTHER TAXES.

Accounts and assessment is general.

5. (1) A local board shall prepare and keep separate assessment books showing the companies and persons liable to the companies tax, the profession tax and the house-tax.

(2) The assessment books shall be open at all reasonable times and without charge to inspection by any tax-payer or his authorized agent.

(3) The account books of the local board shall be open without charge to inspection by any tax-payer on a day or days in each month to be fixed by the local board.

(4) If at any time it appears to the local board that any person or property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment books, it may direct the president to amend the said books in such manner as it deems just; provided that no such direction shall be given unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the assessment books should not be amended as proposed.

6. In the case of taxes payable by the president, the assessment shall be made by the local board, and there shall be no appeal.

7. (1) The president shall give to every person making payment of a tax a receipt therefor signed by him or by some person duly authorised by him in that behalf.

(2) Such receipt shall specify—

- (a) the date of the grant thereof,
- (b) the name of the person to whom it is granted,
- (c) the tax in respect of which the payment has been made,
- (d) the period for which payment has been made, and
- (e) the amount paid.

Assessment of companies.

8. Companies shall be assessed by the president of the local board on the following scale:—

<i>Paid-up capital</i>	<i>Half yearly rate.</i>
	Rs.
A. More than ten lakhs of rupees	250
B. More than five, but not more than ten lakhs of rupees	125
C. More than three, but not more than five lakhs of rupees	75
D. More than one, but not more than three lakhs of rupees	50
E. More than one, but not more than two lakhs of rupees	25
F. One lakh of rupees and less	15

Provided that any company, the head office or a branch or principal office of which is not in the local board area and which shows that its gross income received in or from such area has not in the year immediately preceding the year of taxation exceeded—

	Rs.
(a) Twenty-five thousand rupees, shall pay only	125
(b) Fifteen thousand rupees, shall pay only	75
(c) Five thousand rupees, shall pay only	25

Assessment of profession tax.

9. Persons liable to the profession tax shall be classified by the president of the local board and assessed to the profession tax on a scale proceeding proportionately to the following maximum scale or on the maximum scale, as the case may be, and the president may from time to time revise such classification.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Amount of professional income per annum.</i>	<i>Maximum half yearly tax as rupees.</i>
I.	Not less than two thousand rupees	150
II.	Not less than fifteen hundred but less than two thousand rupees	80
III.	Not less than one thousand but less than fifteen hundred rupees	50
IV.	Not less than seven hundred and fifty rupees but less than one thousand rupees	30
V.	Not less than five hundred rupees but less than seven hundred and fifty rupees	17½
VI.	Not less than three hundred rupees but less than five hundred rupees	9
VII.	Not less than two hundred rupees but less than three hundred rupees	6
VIII.	Not less than one hundred rupees but less than two hundred rupees	3
IX.	Not less than fifty rupees but less than one hundred rupees	1
X.	Not less than twenty-five rupees but less than fifty rupees	½

10. A person shall be deemed to have exercised a profession, art, trade or calling for the period specified in section 94 if his principal office or place of employment is within the local area notified under section 77 and his occupation therewith has lasted for the specified number of days. In case of dispute the Local Government may decide in which of two or more local areas the principal office or place of employment of any person lies, or may apportion the tax among such local bodies.

11. The president may classify all persons liable under rule 9 on general considerations with reference to the nature and reputed value of their business, the size and rental of residential and business premises, the quantity of articles dealt with, the number of persons employed and the income-tax paid to Government. The president shall not call for the accounts of any persons, but any person may produce his accounts to show that the income derived by him from the exercise of his profession, art, trade or calling within the local area falls below the lowest limit of income entered at the head of the class in which the president has placed him and the president shall revise the assessment if satisfied that the person should be placed in a different class.

Assessment of tax on houses.

12. The union board may resolve to assess houses for the purposes of the house-tax either on their capital or their annual value; but shall not assess them on any principle other than that of valuation.

13. The district board, in fixing the rates of assessment under section 77, shall fix them on the capital value or annual value, as the case may be, for different unions according to the method of assessment which each union board has resolved to adopt.

14. The rates fixed by the district board may be proportionate to the value of each house, or may advance in systematic progression with the value of the house, but shall in no case systematically decrease as the value of the house increases.

15. The district board may resolve to exempt entirely from the house-tax houses below a certain value which are the sole property of the owner liable to house-tax in any union; and where no limit of exemption has been prescribed by the district board, or where the union board desires to raise the limit of exemption prescribed by the district board, the union board may pass a similar resolution: provided that houses valued at a greater capital value than Rs. 240 or a greater annual value than Rs. 20 shall not be exempted in any union.

16. When a proportionate rate has been fixed by the district board the union board may group the houses in the union in classes to simplify assessment, apportionment and collection; when the progressive principle has been adopted by the district board, the district board shall prescribe principles of classification (so that a certain sum, which shall be tax-free, shall be deducted from the assessment of each house, or that the progression shall be from a certain percentage in the lowest to a certain percentage in the highest class), but shall leave it to the union board to settle the precise number and limits of each class; the union board shall not so arrange the classes as to affect substantially the principle of proportionate or progressive taxation, as the case may be, and the number of classes shall in no case be less than six.

17. Where the tax is assessed on the annual value, each value shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent at which the house may reasonably be expected to let from month to month, or from year to year, less a deduction of ten per centum of such annual rent and the said deduction shall be in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever.

18. In the case of railway stations and of buildings belonging to the Government the estimated present cost of erecting the building less a reasonable amount on account of depreciation, if any, shall be deemed to be the capital value, and six per centum on the said amount the annual value.

19. An additional tax may be levied to form a fund for public improvements, such as the provision of a water or drainage system for the whole or any part of any union. A separate account shall be kept of the receipts into, and expenditure from, each fund.

20. The karam of every village situated within the union shall, on the requisition of the president of the union board, prepare and furnish to the president lists of all houses within the village or villages of which he is karam, and shall enter in the same the names of owners and occupants of such houses.

21. The karam shall be entitled, for the preparation of such lists, to receive such remuneration (if any) as the union board may fix.

22. The president of the union board shall, on the receipt of the lists mentioned in the last preceding section, cause tax-books to be prepared. Such tax-books shall show in distinct columns the names of the owner and of the occupier of each house, the class under which such house shall be taxed, the amount of the tax due and the date on which the tax is payable.

23. As soon as the tax-books are prepared, the president of the union board shall give public notice thereof by beat of drum in the union and of the place or places where the books may be inspected.

24. The president may add to or amend the tax-books by inserting therein the name of any person liable to be taxed, or by inserting any property liable to the tax, or by altering the classification of such property, and, in the case of every such amendment, notice thereof shall be given to the person interested in such amendment.

25. The president of the union board shall not be bound to enter new lists or tax-books to be prepared every year, but may adopt those of the preceding year with such alterations and amendments as he may deem necessary: provided that a fresh general assessment shall be made not less than once in five years. Public notice of such alterations and amendments thereof shall be given in the manner provided in rules 23 and 24.

Rate of tolls.

26. (1) Tolls may be levied at rates not exceeding the following:—

Tolls.

	Rs.	P.
On every four-wheeled steam or motor vehicle constructed to carry less than ten persons	1	0
On every other steam or motor four-wheeled vehicle	2	0
On every motor lorry	2	0
On every motor tricycle or motor bicycle by with side-car	2	6
On every motor bicycle without side-car	3	6
On every other bicycle or tricycle	3	0
On every other carriage and every palanquin	4	0
On every cart	3	0
On every horse, mule, ass, buffalo, bull or bullock	2	0
On every elephant	1	0
On every camel	6	4
On every foot-passenger passing over a bridge	6	4

(2) The payment of a toll in respect of any carriage or cart covers the animals engaged in drawing it, excepting an elephant or camel.

(3) Tolls are leviable upon carriages or carts irrespective of the means of traction employed.

Appeals.

27. In the case of any assessment made or tax demanded by the president of a local board, an appeal from his decision shall lie to the local board.

28. No appeal to a local board shall be heard—

(i) unless it reaches the office of the local board within thirty days after the tax complained of has been demanded, and

(ii) unless the tax, if any, demanded by the president shall, except when the local board otherwise directs, have been paid or deposited at the office of the local board on or before the day on which the appeal is presented.

29. The local board may, of its own motion or otherwise, amend or modify any order passed by the president reducing or remitting a tax.

30. The assessment books shall be corrected in accordance with any orders passed by the local board on appeal; in the event of the amount of any tax being decreased or remitted by the local board, the president shall grant a refund accordingly.

31. The assessment or demand of any tax, when no appeal is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of an appeal by the local board, shall be final.

Collection of taxes.

32. (1) Where any tax, in respect of which no notice has been served as provided in section 26, is due from any person, the president of the local board shall serve upon such person a bill for the sum due before he proceeds to enforce the provisions of the next rule.

(2) Such bill shall be signed by the president or some person authorized by him in that behalf and shall contain—

- (a) a statement of the period and a description of the tax due; and
- (b) a notice of the liability incurred in default of payment.

33. (1) If the amount due on account of any tax is not paid within fifteen days from the service or sending of the notice or bill and if the person from whom the tax is due has not shown cause to the satisfaction of the president why it should not be paid, the president may remove, by distress under his warrant and sale of the movable property of the defaulter, the amount due on account of the tax together with the warrant fee and the distress fee, and with such further sum as will satisfy the probable charges that will be incurred in connection with the detention and sale of the property so distrained:

Provided always that movable property described in the proviso to section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall not be liable to distress.

(2) If for any reason the distress, or a sufficient distress, of the defaulter's property is impracticable, the president may prosecute the defaulter before a magistrate.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the local board from suing in a civil court for any amount due to it under this Act.

(4) The warrant under sub-rule (1) shall be in the form contained in Appendix A to these rules or in some similar form; and for each such warrant a fee of two annas shall be leviable.

(5) Under a special order in writing of the president, any officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress may, between sunrise and sunset, break open any outer or inner door or window of any building in order to make the distress, if he has reasonable ground for believing that such building contains property which is liable to seizure, and if, after notifying his authority and purpose and duly demanding admittance, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Provided that such officer shall not enter or break open the door of any apartment appropriated to women, until he has given three hours' notice of his intention and has given such women an opportunity to withdraw.

34. (1) The officer charged with the execution of a warrant shall, before making the distress, demand payment of the tax due and the warrant fee. If the tax and fee are paid, no distress shall be made, but, if not, the officer shall—

(a) seize such movable property of the defaulter as he may think necessary;

(b) make an inventory of the property seized; and

(c) give to the person in possession of the property seized, at the time of seizure, a copy of the inventory and the notice of sale in the form in Appendix B to these rules or in some similar form.

(2) The distress shall not be extensive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible proportionate in value to the sum due by the defaulter together with all expenses incidental to the warrant, distress, detention and sale.

35. (1) If the amount due by the defaulter on account of the tax, the warrant fee and distress fee and the expenses incidental to the detention of the property, are

not paid within the period of seven days mentioned in the notice given under rule 34, and if the distraint warrant is not superseded by the president, the property seized or a sufficient portion thereof shall be sold by public auction under the orders of the president, who shall apply the proceeds of the sale to the payment of the amount due on account of the tax, the warrant fee and the distraint fee and the expenses incidental to the detention and sale of the property, and shall return to the person, in whose possession the property was at the time of seizure, any property or sum which may remain after the sale and the application of the proceeds thereof as aforesaid. If the proceeds of the sale are insufficient for the payment of the amount due on account of the tax, the warrant fee and distraint fee and the expenses incidental to the detention and sale of the property, the president may again proceed under rule 32 in respect of the sum remaining unpaid.

(2) When the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, the president may sell it at any time before the expiry of the said period of seven days, unless the amount due is sooner paid.

(3) The president shall consider any objections to the distraint of any property which are made within the said period of seven days and may postpone the sale pending investigation thereof. If the president decides that the property distrained was not liable to distraint, he shall return it, or, if it has already been sold, the proceeds of the sale, to the person appearing to be entitled thereto, and may again proceed under rule 32; and all fees and expenses connected with the first distraint and sale shall be recoverable from the defaulter if it shall appear to the president that he wilfully permitted the distraint of the property which to his knowledge was not liable to distraint.

36. (1) Distraint fees shall be payable at such rates not exceeding those mentioned in Appendix C to these rules as may be determined by the local board.

(2) Such fees shall not be held to include the expenses incidental to the detention of any property distrained under this Act.

37. The property of a person in default under rule 35 may be distrained wherever it may be found within the area of the local board.

38. If the tax due on account of any building remains unpaid at the end of the period mentioned in rule 35, the president may, if the said tax has not remained unpaid for more than twelve months, require the occupier for the time being of such building or land to pay the amount within a specified period; and if the occupier fails to comply with this requirement, the president may detain and sell any movable property found on the premises, and the provisions of the foregoing rules shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to all distraints and sales effected under this rule: provided that no occupier shall be liable to prosecution or to a civil suit in respect of any sum recoverable from him under this rule, unless he has wilfully prevented distraint or a sufficient distraint.

39. (1) Every person who is prosecuted under rule 38 shall be liable, on proof to the satisfaction of the magistrates that he wilfully omitted to pay the amount due by him or that he wilfully prevented distraint or a sufficient distraint, to pay a fine not exceeding twice the amount which may be due by him on account of—

(a) the tax and the warrant fee, if any, and

(b) if distraint has taken place, the distraint fee and the expenses incidental to the detention and sale, if any, of the property distrained; and he shall also pay the said amount and the costs of the prosecution.

(2) Neither the president nor any officer or servant of the local board shall directly or indirectly purchase any property at any such sale.

40. Where the collection of tolls or fees leviable under this Act is farmed out, the lease deed may provide that, on breach of any of the terms specified in such deed by the lessee, the lessor—that is the president of the local board concerned—may re-enter upon and retake or resell the farm at the risk of the lessee; and thereupon the term of the original lease shall be determined.

APPENDIX A

DISTRAINT WARRANT.

Warrant No.

Tax

To

(Name of officer charged with execution of warrant.)

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient means for the non-payment of the sum of Rs. due for the tax or taxes noted above for the year ending 18 , although the said sum has been duly demanded from the said and fifteen days have elapsed since such demand was made. This is to command you to demand the said sum of Rs. together with some two for warrant fee, failing payment of which you are to detain the goods and chattels of the said for as the same may be, any goods and chattels found on the premises referred to, is the amount of the said sum of Rs. together with Rs. for warrant fee and distress fee making together a sum of Rs. A. P. and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if within seven days next after such distress, the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said goods and chattels under orders to be hereafter issued by me, and to remit to the office of the board the sale-proceeds of the distress properly, out of which the amount due on account of the said taxes and fees (viz.), Rs. A. P. and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, will be deducted and credited to the said, and the surplus, if any, returned to the owner of the articles distrained. If self-sold distress cannot be found of the goods and chattels of the said, you are to certify the same to me together with this warrant.

Witness

Date

19

(Signature of the president or other officer.)

APPENDIX B.

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(State particulars of goods seized.)

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the above inventory for the sum of Rs. due for the taxes mentioned in the margin for the 19 , and that unless you pay into the office of the board of the amount due together with the warrant fee, the distress fee and the cost of taking and keeping the goods and chattels, within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the goods and chattels will be sold on the day of 19 , at the board office or at such other place as the president may direct, and that the goods and chattels may be sold at any previous date, if they are liable to speedy and natural decay.

(Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.)

Date

19

APPENDIX C.

TABLE OF MAXIMUM FEES PAYABLE ON DISTRAINTS.

Sum distrained for.

Fees.

Sum distrained for.	Fees.
Under 1 rupee	0 4 0
1 and under 5 rupees	0 5 0
5	1 0 0
10	1 5 0
15	2 0 0
20	2 5 0
25	3 0 0
30	3 5 0
35	4 0 0
40	4 5 0
45	5 0 0
50	5 5 0
55	6 0 0
60	6 5 0
65	7 0 0
70	7 5 0
75	8 0 0
80	8 5 0
85	9 0 0
90	9 5 0
95	10 0 0
100 and above 100	10 0 0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when there are legal charges of property distrained, in which case three pence must be paid daily for each man.

SCHEDULE V.

FINANCIAL RULES.

(See Sections 113, 115 and 121.)

Expenditure.

1. Of the purposes to which local funds may be applied under this Act, those to which district, taluk and union funds may respectively be applied are as follow:—

A.—District Fund.

- (1) The construction and maintenance of all main or district roads and of all bridges, culverts, road dams, causeways, travellers' bungalows and rest-houses on such roads;
- (2) the planting and preservation of avenues on such roads;
- (3) the construction and working of railways, tramways, ropeways, motor bus and other transport services;
- (4) the opening and maintenance of secondary and seasonal schools;
- (5) the cost of the district health officer and his office establishment;
- (6) the cost of all central public health establishments which serve the needs of all taluk boards in the district, including reserve staffs of medical officers, nurses, midwives and vaccinators;
- (7) the training of nurses, midwives and vaccinators;
- (8) salaries, allowances, pensionary contributions, gratuities and pensions of district board servants;
- (9) provident fund contributions of all local board servants;
- (10) contributions, in aid of purposes similar to the above, to other local boards, municipal councils and private persons;
- (11) the payment of any amounts falling due on any loans contracted by the district board;
- (12) all other charges necessary for, or incidental to, district board administration.

B.—Taluk Fund.

- (1) The construction and maintenance in non-union areas of roads, other than district roads, and all bridges, culverts, road dams, causeways, travellers' bungalows and rest-houses on such roads;
- (2) the planting and preservation of avenues on such roads;
- (3) the opening and maintenance of elementary schools;
- (4) the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, contributions to municipal and private hospitals and dispensaries, other kinds of medical relief;
- (5) the establishment and maintenance of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries;
- (6) all charges connected with the sanitation, conservancy, water-supply and drainage and generally with the preservation of the public health in non-union areas, including charges on account of preventive and remedial measures connected with epidemics;
- (7) charges connected with vaccination other than charges incurred on reserve vaccinators and the training of vaccinators;
- (8) establishment and maintenance of markets, cart-stands, slaughter-houses, abattoirs and burial and burning grounds in non-union areas;
- (9) contributions, in aid of purposes similar to the above, to other local boards, municipal councils and private persons;
- (10) the payment of any amounts falling due on any loans contracted by the taluk board;
- (11) salaries, allowances, pensionary contributions, pensions and gratuities of taluk board servants;
- (12) all other charges necessary for, or incidental to, taluk board administration.

C.—Union Fund.

- (1) Construction and maintenance of roads within union limits other than portions of district roads within such limits; and culverts, road dams and bridges on such roads;

- (2) the lighting of all public roads and public places within union limits;
- (3) all charges connected with the sanitation, conservancy, water supply and drainage, and generally the preservation of the public health of the union;
- (4) establishment and maintenance of markets, outstands, slaughter-houses, and burial and burning grounds in union limits;
- (5) the payment of any amounts falling due on any loans contracted by the union board;
- (6) salaries, allowances, pensionary contributions, pensions and gratuities of union board servants;
- (7) all other charges necessary for, or incidental to, the administration of the union.

2. All charges other than those enumerated above shall be debited to district, taluk or union funds according as they are incurred in the interest of district, taluk or union boards.

3. The proposals for the classification of roads as district roads shall be framed by a committee in which both the district and taluk boards shall be represented in such proportions and manner as may be prescribed; and they shall be sanctioned by the district board after each taluk board has had a reasonable opportunity of expressing its opinion on the proposals.

4. A local board may, with the sanction of the Local Government,

- (1) contribute towards the expenses of any public exhibition, ceremony or entertainment in the local area within its jurisdiction;
- (2) contribute to any charitable fund or to the funds of any institution for the relief of the poor or the treatment of disease or infirmity or the reception of diseased or infirm persons or the investigation of the causes of disease; and
- (3) incur any other extraordinary charges.

Receipts.

5. The receipts under this Act which shall be credited to District, taluk and union funds respectively are as follow:—

A.—District Funds.

- (1) One-half the land-tax levied in the district under section 73, clause (a).
- (2) The whole of the land-tax levied under section 73, clause (b) (i).
- (3) Tolls under section 194.
- (4) Fees on licences issued and permissions given by the district board under this Act.
- (5) Fees for the use of travellers' bungalows and rest-houses vested in district boards.
- (6) Receipts from schools maintained by district boards, inclusive of grants-in-aid to such schools.
- (7) Income from endowments and trusts under the management of the district board.
- (8) Contributions from Government, other local boards, municipalities, other local authorities and private persons in aid of services and institutions maintained or financed from district funds.
- (9) Fines and penalties levied under this Act by the district board or at its instance or on its behalf.
- (10) Sale-proceeds of sweepings, tools and plant, old stores and materials, trees and areca produce appertaining to district roads.
- (11) Income from, and sale of, buildings, lands and other property belonging to the district board.
- (12) Income from district board ferries.
- (13) Income from railways, tramways, ropeways, motor-bus and other transport services maintained by the district board.
- (14) Interest on loans and securities.
- (15) Interest on arrears of revenue.
- (16) Contributions towards local fund pensions.
- (17) Unclaimed deposits and other forfeitures.

B.—Taluk Funds.

- (1) One-half the land cess levied in the taluk under section 78, clause (a).
- (2) The whole of the land-cess levied under section 78, clause (b) (i).
- (3) The tax on companies levied in non-union areas under section 92.
- (4) The tax on professions levied in non-union areas under section 93.
- (5) The pilgrim tax levied under section 110 in respect of places of pilgrimage which are not included in unions.
- (6) Fees on licences issued and permissions given by the taluk board under this Act.
- (7) Fees for the use of cartstands, markets and slaughter-houses constructed or maintained from taluk funds and fees for the temporary occupation of market sites, village sites, roads, burial and burning grounds, and other similar public places or parts thereof.
- (8) Fees for the use of choultrys and travellers' rest-houses rented in taluk boards.
- (9) Receipts of schools maintained by the taluk board including grants-in-aid to such schools.
- (10) Receipts of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the taluk board.
- (11) Income from endowments and trusts under the management of the taluk board.
- (12) Contributions from Government, other local boards, municipalities, other local authorities and private persons in aid of any institutions or services maintained or financed from taluk funds.
- (13) Fines levied for offences and for offences against the Places of Public Resort Act, 1888, when committed beyond union limits.
- (14) Fines and penalties levied under this Act by the taluk board or at its instance or on its behalf.
- (15) Sale-proceeds of sweepings, old stores and materials, trees and avenue produce appertaining to other than district roads in non-union areas.
- (16) Receipts from taluk board ferries and fisheries.
- (17) Interest on loans and securities.
- (18) Interest on arrears of revenue.
- (19) Income from, and sale of, buildings, lands and other property belonging to the taluk board.

C.—Union Funds.

- (1) The tax on companies levied in union areas under section 92.
- (2) The tax on professions levied in union areas under section 93.
- (3) The house-tax.
- (4) The pilgrim tax levied under section 110 in respect of places of pilgrimage which are included in unions.
- (5) Fees on licences issued and permissions given by the union board under this Act.
- (6) Fees levied in public markets in union limits; provided that, where the net income under this item from a weekly market exceeds Rs. 500 in any year, the excess shall be shared equally between the union board and the taluk board.
- (7) Fees for the use of cartstands and slaughter-houses constructed or maintained from union funds and fees for the temporary occupation of village sites, roads, burial and burning grounds and other similar public places or parts thereof in the union.
- (8) Income from endowments and trusts under the management of the union board.
- (9) Contributions from Government, other local boards, municipal councils, other local authorities and private persons in aid of any institutions maintained or financed from union funds.
- (10) Fines levied for offences and for offences against the Madras Places of Public Resort Act, 1888, when committed within union limits.
- (11) Fines and penalties levied under this Act by the union board, or at its instance or on its behalf.
- (12) Sale-proceeds of sweepings, old stores and materials, trees and avenue produce in unions.
- (13) Income from union ferries and fisheries.

(14) Interest on loans and securities.

(15) Interest on arrears of revenue.

(16) Income from, and sale of, buildings, lands and other property belonging to the union board.

6. All receipts other than those enumerated above shall be credited to district, taluk and union funds according as they arise out of, or are received for expenditure on, services looked after by district, taluk or union boards.

7. The Local Government may—

(a) transfer annually to district boards a share of the excise revenue collected in the districts; and

(b) make such other recurring and non-recurring subsidies as they think fit in aid of the funds of all or any of the local boards.

General.

8. (1) All moneys received by a local board shall be lodged in the nearest Government treasury.

(2) A district or taluk board may, with the sanction of the Local Government, and a union board may, with the sanction of the taluk board,

(a) lodge its moneys in a bank; and

(b) invest any sums not required for immediate use in any manner which the Local Government may by general or special order approve.

9. (1) All orders or cheques against a local fund shall be signed by the president or by some person duly authorized in this behalf by the president; and the treasury or bank in which the fund is lodged shall, as far as the funds to the credit of the local board admit, pay all orders or cheques against the fund which are so signed.

(2) If the local board shall have given previous authority in writing, such treasury or bank may at once pay out of the fund of such local board without such order or cheques any expenses which the Local Government have incurred on behalf of the board.

SCHEDULE VI.

LIST OF DANGEROUS DISEASES.

(See section 193.)

Anthrax.	Gonorrhea.
Chickpox.	Leprosy.
Cholera.	Plague.
Diphtheria.	Smallpox.
Enteric fever.	Tuberculosis.

SCHEDULE VII.

PROCESSES FOR WHICH FIREWORKS MAY NOT BE USED WITHOUT A LICENSE.

(See section 193.)

- (a) boiling camphor;
- (b) melting tallow or sulphur;
- (c) storing or otherwise dealing with wool, blood, bones, hides, fish or skins;
- (d) tanning hides and skins;
- (e) washing or drying wool or hair;
- (f) making fish-oil;
- (g) making soap or burning lime;
- (h) manufacturing or discharging eggs; manufacturing artificial manure; manufacturing or refining sugar; manufacturing sugar candy;
- (i) manufacturing gunpowder or fireworks;
- (j) burning bricks or tiles in kilns;
- (k) keeping a hotel, restaurant, eating-house, coffee house, boarding house or lodging-house (other than a students' hostel under public or recognized control);
- (l) manufacturing ice or iced waters;
- (m) selling timber or storing it for sale;
- (n) in general storing any explosive or combustible material, manufacturing anything from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, using for any industrial purpose any fuel or machinery or doing in the course of any industrial process any thing which is likely to be offensive or dangerous to human life or health or property.

ROUTED TO: VLA

ORDINARY PENALTIES.

1288 *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 26(8)

Section.	Failure Not a crime.	Subject.	Penalty.
(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
37		Failure of owner or occupant, etc., to obey regulations to furnish list of persons occupying or possessing, etc.	One hundred reys.
38	(C)	Failure to send notice to landlord after completion of construction, etc., of building.	Fifty reys.
39	"	Transfer of building or part of building.	Do.
102	"	Failure to obey regulations to destroy fire insurance, etc., when a wall, work or possession or contents of house is damaged.	Do.
110	(I)	Failure to obey regulations to house, repair, fill up, etc., tank, well, etc.	Do.
114	(I)	Obstructing narrow prohibiting use of water in which public have access.	Do.
115	(a)	Building, etc., in place not suited for dwelling purposes.	Do.
116	(a)	Leaving down stairs, etc., without place and support for the feet.	Do.
120	(a)	Building, etc., in place not suited for dwelling purposes.	Do.
124	(a)	Leaving water down a tank, etc., in place not suited for dwelling purposes.	Do.
125	"	Obstructing fire in fire in public road, etc.	Twenty reys.
130	(C)	Failure to obey regulations to remove or demolish partition or window.	Fifty reys.
140	(I)	Failure to secure replacement, etc., of glass, in place notified.	Do.
142	"	Obstructing passage to fire in public road.	Do.
143	"	Obstructing of public place or public or dangerous building.	Do.
144	"	Obstructing of public place or public or dangerous building.	Do.
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442	"	Obstructing of public place or public or dangerous building.	Do.
443			

Culinary presentation—ent.

Station.	Polymers or other (1)	In (2)		Place where soap is dispensed.
		(3)	(4)	
177	(1)	Empty open a public market after inspection of infant of		Flory region.
178	"	Empty the infant's body and toilet.		Flory region.
182	"	Empty a public market.		Flory region.
185	"	Empty, in a public market, soap, after inspection of toilet		Flory region.
186	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet		Flory region.
188	"	Empty, in a public market or toilet, soap, after inspection of toilet.		Flory region.
190	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
191	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
192	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
193	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
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196	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
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198	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
199	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
200	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
201	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
202	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
203	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
204	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
205	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
206	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.
207	"	Empty a public market or toilet after a bathing or toilet.		Flory region.

SCHEDULE IX.
PENALTIES FOR CONTINUING VIOLATIONS.
(See Section 102.)

Chapter.	Section in Chapter.	Subject.	Do they have a right way to improve.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
719	—	Failure to give regulations to governing stream, the owner's will, wish or pleasure as arbiter of them the river.	Yes riparian.
720	(1)	Failure to give regulations to house, rapid, eddy, rap, etc., land, well etc.	No.
724	(7)	Interfering action prohibiting use of water in which public have access.	No.
725	(6)	Allowing water from a sink, sewer, etc., into a place not open to drainage, leading to washing clothes.	No.
729	—	Allowing sink to flow in public roads, etc.	No.
731	(7)	Failure to give regulations to stream or ditched premises in public.	No.
732	—	Interfering person interfering in occupation.	No.
733	—	Failure to place planned yard a neighbourhood.	One hundred riparian.
741	(1)	Using any place for the storage of the stock owned by a house.	Many riparian for every reason.
742	(19)	Failure to obey regulations to house off, take down, remove or repair dangerous structures.	Yes.
748	(9)	Failure to obey regulations to remove, lay or set down dangerous things.	Yes.
749	—	Failure to give regulations to house building or land to house, trees or soil below and house or house on existing walls.	No.
750	(3)	Failure to give regulations to EE by, etc., but if owner place dangerous to public health or safety.	No.
751	(1)	Interfering time a place or soil without a license.	No.
752	(2)	Failure to obey regulations concerning.	No.
753	(2)	Failure to give regulations to owner or owner, etc., building or land in filling state or soil a place with some owner's regulations.	No.
755	(4)	Failure to give regulations to house work a house off.	No.
757	—	Failure to place of such as creating of land, etc., in its own way a public road.	Many riparian.
758	—	Failure to give ground floor selection, etc., to open outside without license or contrary to law.	Yes.
760	(1)	Failure to secure or other punishment.	No.
761	(1)	Failure to secure or other punishment.	Yes riparian.
762	(1)	Failure to secure or other punishment.	No.
763	—	Failure to give regulations to demolish a building, unincorporated without permission in accordance in the town of provisions.	Yes.
764	—	Failure to obey regulations to demolish a building, unincorporated without permission in accordance in the town of provisions.	Yes riparian.
765	—	Failure to give regulations to demolish a building, unincorporated without permission in accordance in the town of provisions.	No.
766	—	Failure to make any public place, etc., in public place.	Fifty riparian.
767	—	Failure to make any public place, etc., in public place.	No.
768	—	Failure to make any public place, etc., in public place.	Two riparian.
769	—	Failure to make any public place, etc., in public place.	One hundred riparian.
770	—	Failure to make any public place, etc., in public place.	One hundred riparian.

Provision for continuing Functions—cont.

Section	Section then at issue.	Subject.	Only the which may be imposed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
231	(1)	Any of them in a private market without a certificate	Only the which
232	"	Not to require for sale of animals or articles in such private	Only the which
174	"	Refuse to they otherwise to contract appraisement, etc., for a	Only the which
175	"	Refuse to they otherwise to contract appraisement, etc., for a	Only the which
176	"	Refuse to they otherwise to contract appraisement, etc., for a	Only the which
177	"	Refuse to they otherwise to contract appraisement, etc., for a	Only the which
178	"	Refuse to they otherwise to contract appraisement, etc., for a	Only the which
179	"	Refuse to they otherwise to contract appraisement, etc., for a	Only the which
180	"	Refuse to they otherwise to contract appraisement, etc., for a	Only the which
181	"	Refuse to they otherwise to contract appraisement, etc., for a	Only the which
182	"	Refuse to they otherwise to contract appraisement, etc., for a	Only the which

SCHEDULE X.

TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

(See section 235.)

1. In these rules, the expression 'the old Act' means the Madras Local Boards Act, 1854.

Districts, Taluks and Unions.

2. Every local area which at the commencement of this Act is a District or taluk under the old Act shall be deemed to have been declared to be a district or taluk, as the case may be, under this Act.

3. Every elected circle constituted under the rules framed under the old Act for election of taluk board members and in force at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been constituted as an electoral circle under this Act.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 4, the Local Government may, before the commencement of this Act, declare that any union constituted under the old Act shall, from the commencement of this Act, be deemed to be a union under this Act.

(2) Unions under the old Act which are not so declared, under sub-rule (1) shall cease to be unions and the panchayats having jurisdiction over them shall be dissolved from such dates as may be fixed by the Local Government; and, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, the district board shall pass such orders as it deems fit as to the disposal of the property belonging to the panchayats concerned.

The Nilgiris and Kanyakumari District Boards.

5. (1) The president and members of the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari district boards holding office at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed, notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter III, to have been appointed president and members of their respective district boards under this Act; and shall exercise all the powers and be subject to all the duties of the president and members respectively, under this Act.

(2) They shall hold office for such term not exceeding one year as may be fixed by the Local Government.

(3) Subject, in the case of the Kanyakumari district board, to the provisions of any notification issued by the Local Government under the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 237, the Local Government shall determine when, on the date of expiry of the term fixed under sub-rule (2), shall be

(a) the total number of members of each of these district boards; and
(b) the number or proportion of such members to be elected; and shall make appointments and make arrangements for election to be made under this Act, so that the newly-appointed or elected president and members may assume office on the date of expiry of the term fixed under sub-rule (2).

District Boards other than Kanyakumari and The Nilgiris.

6. Rules 7 and 8 shall govern the constitution of district boards other than the Kanyakumari and Nilgiris district boards.

7. The Local Government shall, subject to the provisions of sections 7 and 8, notify what at the commencement of this Act shall be

- (a) the total number of members of each district board;
- (b) the number or proportion of such members to be elected; and
- (c) the number of elected members to be returned by each of the taluk boards in the district.

8. (1) The president and members of a district board who, at the commencement of this Act, are holding office under the old Act, shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) to (4), be deemed to have been appointed or elected, as the case may be, president and members respectively of the district board under this Act.

(2) On the coming into force of this Act, the following persons holding office as members of a district board shall vacate such office:—

- (a) district collectors who are not also presidents of district boards;
- (b) revenue divisional officers who are not also presidents of taluk boards;
- (c) appointed members;
- (d) elected members who are retired officers under Government other than village headmen:

Provided that any elected or appointed member who is also vice-president shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 12, continue in office both as member and as vice-president until the expiry of his term under the old Act, unless at an earlier date he ceases to be a member under this Act.

(3) The term of office of

- (a) the other elected members and
- (b) the president,

holding office at the commencement of this Act, shall expire on the date on which it would have expired under the old Act, unless at an earlier date they cease to be members or president under the provisions of this Act.

Provided that the term of office of the president who is also district collector shall, for the purpose of this sub-rule, be deemed to have commenced on the date on which, prior to this Act, he last assumed office as such president and to extend for a period of three years from each date, unless sooner terminated under the provisions of this Act.

(4) Within three months from the commencement of this Act, the Local Government shall make such appointments, and the president of the district board shall cause such arrangements for election to be made, under this Act as are necessary, after making allowances for those who under this Act are ex-officio members of the district board, for filling up the vacancies resulting from the operation of sub-rule (3) and for bringing up the total number of members and the number of elected members to the figures or proportions, as the case may be, notified under rule 7.

Taluk Boards.

9. The Local Government shall fix, by notification, a date, not being later than one year from the commencement of this Act, on which the first reconstituted taluk based in any taluk shall come into existence and the members elected or appointed under this Act for the first time shall assume office.

Provided that, for reasons of a special character, the Local Government may by notification extend the time aforesaid under this rule by a period not exceeding six months.

10. (1) The term of office of the president of a taluk board holding office at the commencement of this Act shall extend until a new president elected or appointed under rule 13 (2) assumes office.

(2) The term of office of the other members of a taluk board holding office at the commencement of this Act shall expire on the date fixed in the notification under rule 9.

(3) Such president and members shall during the period specified in sub-rules (1) and (2) have all the powers and be subject to all the duties of the president and members respectively of a taluk board under this Act.

11. Any vacancy in the office

(a) of president of a taluk board before the date on which a new president elected or appointed under rule 12 (3) assumes office, or

(b) of member of a taluk board before the date fixed in the notification under rule 6, shall be filled up in the same manner as it would have been filled up under the old Act;

Provided as follows:—

(i) Where the district board is of opinion that the holding of an election for filling up a vacancy in the office of member of a taluk board is unnecessary or inconvenient, the president of the district board shall appoint a person to such office; and

(ii) any person elected or appointed under this rule shall hold office only up to the date referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) as the case may be.

12. (1) Within six months from the commencement of this Act,

(a) every district board shall determine and notify, under sub-section (4) of section 10, the total and elective strengths of every taluk board within its jurisdiction; and

(b) every taluk board shall determine under section 43 and notify under section 56 the number of members which each of the electoral circles in the taluk may return.

(2) The president of the district board shall, in respect of the taluk boards in his jurisdiction, make appointments, and cause arrangements to be made for election, of members, so that the newly appointed and elected members may come into office on the date notified under rule 2.

(3) On or as soon as may be after such date, a meeting shall be held on a day and at a time fixed by the president of the district board for the election in the prescribed manner of the president of the reconstituted taluk board and of the representatives of such taluk board on the district board;

Provided that, in cases where under sub-section (2) of section 12 the Local Government have directed otherwise, the appointment of a president shall be so made as to permit of his assuming office within a fortnight of the date fixed in the notification under rule 9.

Union Boards

13. In respect of any area declared under rule 4 (1) to be a union under this Act, the chairman and members of the union *panchayat* holding office under the old Act at the time of commencement of this Act shall continue in office until such date—not being later than one year from the commencement of this Act—as the Local Government may fix by notification for the constitution of the first union board under this Act; and shall during such period have all the powers and be subject to all the duties of the president and members respectively of a union board under this Act.

14. Any vacancy in the office of president or member of a union board which occurs before the date fixed in the notification of the Local Government under rule 13 shall be filled up by the president of the taluk board by appointment, provided that the person appointed shall hold office only up to the date aforesaid.

15. (1) The taluk board shall within three months of the commencement of this Act determine and notify under sub-section (4) of section 10 the total and elective strengths of every union board within its jurisdiction.

(2) The president of the taluk board shall make appointments, and cause arrangements to be made for election, of members of union boards so that the newly appointed and elected members shall come into office on the date notified by the Local Government under rule 13.

(3) On or as soon as may be after such date, a meeting shall be held, on a day and at a time fixed by the president of the taluk board, for the election in the prescribed manner of the president of the union board.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislation) Dept.

The following Act of the Governor of Port St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 29th October 1920 and that of the Governor-General on the 19th December 1920, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

MADRAS ACT No. XV of 1920.

THE MADRAS VILLAGE PANCHAYAT ACT, 1920.

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SCHEDULE A.

Colleges, trades and professions.

MADRAS ACT No. XV of 1920.

The Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make proper provision for the administration of *Revenue* village affairs by the villagers themselves and thereby develop the system of self-government in the rural areas of the Presidency of Madras, and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the passing of this Act: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920. *Title.*
2. It extends to the whole of the Madras Presidency except the City of Madras, and except the municipalities and the unions to which the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, respectively apply. *Local extent.*
3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context— *Interpretation.*
 - (1) 'building' includes a house, shop, workshop, hut and shed;
 - (2) 'forest' includes unreserved land at the disposal of Government and forest reserved under the Madras Forest Act, 1882;
 - (3) 'panchayat' means the body of persons constituted under this Act for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act;
 - (4) 'panchayatdar' means a member of a panchayat;
 - (5) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
 - (6) 'revenue village' means any local area which is recognized as a village in the revenue accounts; and
 - (7) 'village' means any area declared by the Local Government to be a village for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF PANCHAYATS.

4. (1) The Local Government may, *Creation and abolition of panchayats.*
 - (a) by notification in the manner prescribed, direct the constitution, for any village, of a panchayat or panchayats for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act, and
 - (b) at any time in like manner modify or cancel such notification.
- (2) The provisions of this Act shall come into force in, or cease to apply to, any village or part thereof, as the case may be, on such date as may be specified in the notification published under subsection (1).
5. (1) A panchayat shall consist of such number of members as may be fixed by the Local Government, such number to be not more than fifteen and not less than seven. *Number of members and abolition of panchayats.*
- (2) Where a panchayat is constituted for more than one revenue village, the Local Government shall determine the number of members to be allotted to each revenue village.
- (3) The members shall be elected in the prescribed manner.
6. (1) Every male person who is a resident of the village and has completed his twenty-fifth year shall be entitled to vote at an election of panchayatdars. *Qualification of voters.*
- (2) Any dispute as to the age or residence of a person for the purpose of subsection (1) shall be decided in the manner prescribed.
7. Every person who is entitled to vote at an election of panchayatdars shall be qualified to be elected as a panchayatdar. *Qualification of members.*
8. Every panchayat shall elect one of its members to be its president. *President of panchayat to be elected.*
9. The president may, during his temporary absence or incapacity, delegate by an order in writing any of his powers or duties to a panchayatdar: *Temporary delegation of powers of president to panchayatdar.*

Provided that he shall not delegate any powers or duties which the panchayat expressly forbids him to delegate.
10. (1) The term of office of a panchayatdar shall be three years from the date of his election. *Term of office of panchayatdar and President.*
- (2) A president shall be deemed to have vacated his office on the expiry of his term as panchayatdar or on his otherwise ceasing to be a panchayatdar.

Power to remove
panchayatdar or president.

11. The Local Government may remove any panchayatdar or president from his office—

(a) who is sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment or imprisonment for a period of more than one month, such sentence not having been reversed or the offence pardoned; or

(b) who refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting; or

(c) who applies to be adjudicated, or is adjudicated, a bankrupt or insolvent; or

(d) who has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; or

(e) who has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

Resignation
of office and
filling of
vacancy.

12. (1) A panchayatdar or president may resign his office by giving notice to the panchayat.

(2) When there is a vacancy in the office of panchayatdar or president, a new panchayatdar or president shall be elected in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

Act of
panchayat
not to be
invalidated
by vacancy or
irregularity.

13. No act of a panchayat shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the number of panchayatdars at the time of the performance of such act was less than the sanctioned strength or of any irregularity in the election of any panchayatdar or president.

Incorporation
of panchayats.

14. Every panchayat shall be a body corporate by such name as the Local Government may determine and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, it shall also have power to acquire, hold or transfer property, movable and immovable, to enter into contracts and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS.

Functions of
panchayats.

15. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make, a panchayat may exercise the powers and perform the duties specified below:—

(i) construction and maintenance of village roads, culverts, bridges and buildings;

(ii) lighting of streets and public places;

(iii) construction of drains and disposal of drainage water and sewage;

(iv) cleansing of streets, removal of rubbish heaps, jungle growth and prickly-pears, filling in of decayed wells, insanitary ponds, pools, ditches, pits or hollows and other improvements of the sanitary condition of the village;

(v) provision of public latrines and arrangements to cleanse latrines whether public or private;

(vi) spacing and maintenance of burying grounds and burial-grounds;

(vii) sinking and repairing of wells, excavations, repair and maintenance of ponds or tanks for supply of water for drinking, washing and bathing purposes, and construction of bathing ghats;

(viii) control of cattle-sheds, threshing floors, tops and other communal premises;

(ix) control of charads, chattras, rest-houses, and other property belonging to the villagers in common;

(x) extension of village-sites and regulation of building;

(xi) enforcement of vaccination;

(xii) registration of births and deaths;

(xiii) spacing and maintenance of village libraries;

(xiv) control of ponds;

(xv) village protection; and

(xvi) other measures of public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the villagers.

Functions
which a Panchayat may
exercise
in addition to
those conferred
on it by law.

16. The district or taluk board within whose jurisdiction a panchayat has been constituted may at any time, with the consent of the panchayat and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon, authorise such panchayat to exercise any of the following functions which such district or taluk board may itself exercise under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920; and it shall thereupon be lawful for such panchayat to exercise such functions:—

- (i) construction and control of markets, slaughter-houses and cart-stands;
- (ii) auxiliary arrangements for public festivals;
- (iii) control of fairs;
- (iv) control of fisheries;
- (v) planting and preservation of trees on roads;
- (vi) establishment and maintenance of elementary schools and other matters connected with elementary education;
- (vii) provision of medical relief.

17. The Local Government may, subject to such conditions and the payment of such contribution, if any, by the panchayat as they may prescribe, transfer to any panchayat the management, protection and maintenance of village forests, whether reserved for fuel and fodder or for other purposes.

18. The Local Government may, subject to such conditions as they may prescribe, transfer to any panchayat the protection and maintenance of any village irrigation work, the management of tanks of irrigation, the enforcement of kulliam-nam or the regulation of the distribution of water from any irrigation work in the fields depending on it.

19. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Local Government, a district board or tank board or collector or any private person or body of persons may, with the consent of a panchayat, make over to such panchayat, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon, the management of any institution or the execution or maintenance of any work or the performance of any duty within the area over which the panchayat has control.

20. The Local Government may, subject to such conditions as they may prescribe, authorize any panchayat, by a general or special order, to exercise any functions or perform any duties other than those specified in sections 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

21. (1) A panchayat may appoint from among its members committees with delegated power to dispose of matters relating to any particular branch of the administration which are reserved by this Act or the rules made under it for the decision of the panchayat; or may appoint individual panchayatdars or committees of panchayatdars to inquire into and report on any such matters.

(2) It shall be lawful for the panchayat from time to time by a resolution supported by not less than one-half of its sanctioned strength to appoint as members of any committee, for such term as the panchayat may specify, any persons who are not panchayatdars but who may in the opinion of such panchayat possess special qualifications for serving on such committee. All the provisions of this Act relating to the duties, powers and liabilities of panchayatdars shall be applicable, so far as may be, to such persons.

22. (1) Panchayats or panchayats and other local authorities may join

(a) in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested,

(b) in delegating to such committee power to frame terms binding on each such authority as to the construction and future maintenance of any joint work and any power which might be exercised by any of such authorities, and

(c) in framing and modifying rules fixing the constitution of such committee and the term of office of its members, and regulating the proceedings of such committee relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between local authorities acting under this section, it shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

23. (1) Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf and subject to the provisions of sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, a panchayat shall have power to do all not necessary for and incidental to the carrying out of the functions entrusted to it and, in particular,

(a) in respect of the matters specified in section 15, clauses (i) to (iv), a panchayat shall have control of all roads, culverts, bridges, drains, drainage works and water-ways, other than canals or irrigation channels within its jurisdiction, not

being private property and not being specially accepted by any order of the Local Government or the district or tank board, and may do all things necessary for the maintenance and repair thereof, and may

- (i) lay out and make new roads,
- (ii) construct new bridges or culverts,
- (iii) widen, open, enlarge or otherwise improve any road or bridge,
- (iv) construct drains and drainage works,
- (v) deepen or otherwise improve water-ways, and
- (vi) provide for the lighting of any road or public place within its area:

(8) to improve the sanitary condition of the village or a part of it, a panchayat shall have power

(i) to require by notice the owner or occupier of any building to construct private drains therefor or alter or remove the private drains thereof within a reasonable period,

(ii) to require, by notice giving a reasonable period, the owner or occupier of any land or building which contains or is attached to any well, pond, ditch, pit, pond, tank or any place containing or used for the collection of any drainage, filth or stagnant water, which is injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood or is otherwise a source of nuisance, to cause the same to be filled up, cleaned, or deepened, or to cause the water to be removed therefrom or drained off, or to take such other action therewith as may be deemed by the panchayat necessary to remove the nuisance,

(iii) to require, by notice giving a reasonable period, the owner or occupier of any land overgrown with vegetation, undergrowth, prickly-pear or scrub-jungle which is in any manner injurious to health or dangerous to the public or offensive to the neighbourhood, to cause it to be cleared of the vegetation, undergrowth, prickly-pear or scrub-jungle,

(iv) to require by notice the owner or occupier of any land or building which needs to be cleaned to cause the same to be cleaned or lime-washed, within a reasonable period, and

(v) to prohibit digging for gravel, earth or mud, or quarrying stone, except on a license granted by the panchayat:

(9) in respect of the matters specified in section 15, clause (vi), a panchayat may provide the village with a supply of water, proper and sufficient for public and private purposes, and for such purposes shall have power

(i) to construct, repair and maintain tanks or wells and clear out streams or water-courses,

(ii) to purchase or acquire by lease or gift any tank, well, stream or water-course and, with the consent of the owner, cleanse or repair it or provide facilities for obtaining water therefrom,

(iii) to prohibit, during epidemics, the use of any water-source for drinking or culinary purposes, or for the washing of clothes,

(iv) to notify the setting apart of any public water-source for drinking or culinary purposes, and likewise to prohibit all bathing, washing of clothes and animals or other acts likely to pollute the source so set apart:

Provided that nothing shall be done under this clause which may affect a canal or channel used for irrigation without the prior consent of the authority controlling such canal or channel.

(10) Any person who disobeys an order issued under sub-clause (iii) or (iv) of clause (9) of sub-section (1) shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

(11) If any work required by notice under sub-clauses (i) to (iv) of clause (8) of sub-section (1) is not executed within the period specified in the notice, the panchayat may itself cause such work to be carried out and the cost of such work or part thereof may be recovered from the owner or occupier referred to in the said sub-clause, as if it were an arrears of land revenue.

24. Any member, officer or servant of a panchayat may enter into or upon any building or land, with or without assistants or workmen, in order to make any inspection or execute any work for the purposes of, or in pursuance of, section 15:

provided that

- (a) no such entry shall be made between sunset and sunrise;
- (b) unless the entry be with the consent of its occupier, no dwelling house shall be so entered without giving reasonable previous notice signed by the president or by a person duly authorised by him in this behalf of the intention to make such entry; and
- (c) due regard shall be had in making such entry to the social and religious usages of the occupants of the premises entered.

25. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, a panchayat may,

- (a) frame by-laws for the conduct of its business and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and
- (b) appoint such staff of officers and servants as it may consider necessary and fix the salaries or other remuneration to be paid to such staff.

Panchayat to frame by-laws and appoint its staff.

CHAPTER IV.

PANCHAYAT FUNDS.

26. (1) Subject to the approval of the Local Government a panchayat may levy all or any of the following taxes and fees:—

- (a) a yearly tax on the capital value of buildings situated in the village;
- (b) a yearly tax on callings, trades and professions exercised in the village such as those specified in schedule A;
- (c) fees for the occupation of cattle-stands, threshing floors, village-sites and other similar communal premises or public places or plots thereof;
- (d) fees for the use of cart-stands, markets, market sides and slaughter-houses under the control of the panchayat;
- (e) fees for the occupation of choultrys, chattrams, travellers' resthouses and other similar public buildings under the control of the panchayat, for the cleansing of private latrines and for licenses granted for quarrying or excavation under section 23;
- (f) fees for the issue of permits for grazing, or the removal of fuel or other forest produce.

Taxes and fees which a panchayat may levy.

(2) In addition to or in lieu of any of the foregoing taxes and fees, a panchayat may submit proposals for any other tax or fee which it may find to be convenient and suitable to the village community for the approval of the Local Government who may accept the same and sanction its levy in the village.

(3) All taxes and fees leviable under this section shall be levied in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

27. No tax or fee shall be levied under section 26 unless the levy thereof is sanctioned by a resolution of the panchayat supported by not less than one-half of its sanctioned strength at a meeting specially convened for the purpose.

Tax or fee not to be levied without sanction of panchayat.

28. When the panchayat shall have sanctioned, with the approval of the Local Government, the levy of any tax or fee, such panchayat shall at once notify, in the prescribed manner in the villages in which the tax or fee is to be levied, the rate at which and the date from which such tax or fee is to be levied.

Notification of levy of taxes and fees.

29. In making assessments to any of the taxes or fees referred to in section 26, the panchayat shall assess the same at the rates or amounts and from the dates specified in the notification under section 28.

Assessment of taxes and fees.

30. Any person dissatisfied with the assessment under section 29 may, within such time as may be prescribed, apply to the panchayat, either orally or in writing, for a revision of the assessment, and the panchayat may amend or confirm the same.

Application for revision of assessment.

31. (1) The amounts of taxes and fees shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed, and, in case of default of such payment, shall be recovered by the village headmen by distraint and sale, in the manner prescribed, of the movable property of the defaulter, together with a sum equal to a fifth of the amount of such arrears, by way of penalty.

Collection of taxes and fees.

(2) The panchayat may farm out the collection of the fees referred to in clauses (b), (d) and (f) of sub-section (1) of section 26 for any period not exceeding three years at a time on such conditions as it thinks fit.

Panchayat
fund and its
application.

32. (1) All sums realized under section 31, all sums realized as penalties, fines, fees or costs under this Act, and all other receipts of the panchayat including any donations from a private person or body of persons, and any contribution from a taluk board, district board or the Government shall be paid into a fund to be called the "Panchayat fund", the accounts of which shall be kept in the manner prescribed.

(2) The expenses incurred by the panchayat in carrying out the purposes of this Act shall be paid out of the panchayat fund:

Provided that all sums made over to or realized by a panchayat for any specific purpose shall be applied solely to that purpose.

CHAPTER V.

CONTENTS.

Resolutions or
instructions of
panchayat
committees.

33. The Local Government may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a panchayat, or of any order or notice issued by a panchayat or its president, or suspend such resolution, order or notice, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance or under colour of this Act, if, in their opinion, such resolution, order, notice or act is manifestly perverse or ultra vires of the panchayat, or the execution of such resolution, order, notice or act is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

Inspection of
panchayat
records,
books or
property.

34. A panchayat shall at all times permit any officer or other person whom the Local Government may empower in this behalf to have access to all its books, proceedings and records and to enter on and inspect any immovable property occupied by, or any work in progress under the orders of, or any installation controlled by, a panchayat.

Power of
Government
to remove
panchayat.

35. If the Local Government are of opinion that a panchayat persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed upon it by or under this or any other Act, or abuses its powers, they may, after giving the panchayat sufficient opportunity to show cause to the contrary, by an order in writing specifying their reasons for so doing, dissolve the panchayat.

Composition
of committee.

36. On the dissolution of a panchayat under section 35, all members of the panchayat shall, as from the date of publication of the order, vacate their offices as such members and the Local Government shall pass such orders as they deem equitable and just in regard to the funds and other property of the panchayat and such orders shall be final.

Appointment
of Registrar,
his duties and
delegation of
Government's
powers to
him.

37. (1) The Local Government may appoint a person to be Registrar of Panchayats for the area to which this Act extends, or for any portion of it, and may assign to him from time to time such salary and establishment as they think fit.

(2) The cost of such officer and his establishment shall be paid out of the revenues of the Local Government.

(3) The Registrar so appointed shall attend to the constitution, and superintend the administration, of panchayats within his jurisdiction; and shall, when so authorized by the Local Government by notification, exercise all or any of the powers vested in them by this Act, except the power to make rules under section 45.

Delegation of
the powers of
Government
to others.

38. The Local Government may, either by name or by virtue of office, authorize by notification any collector, district forest officer, district board president, taluk board president or any other person, whether a salaried officer of the Government or not, to exercise in any local area, in regard to any panchayat or any class of panchayats or all panchayats in that area, all or any of the powers of the Local Government which a Registrar may be authorized to exercise under sub-section (3) of section 37.

Withdrawal
of authorisation
from persons
exercising
delegated
powers.

39. The Local Government may by notification extend or modify any authority that they may have conferred on any person under sub-section (3) of section 37 or under section 38.

CHAPTER VI.

SALES, PROSECUTIONS, RULES, ETC.

Liability of
authorities for
loss or damage
to property.

40. (1) If, after giving the panchayats concerned a sufficient opportunity for showing cause to the contrary, the Local Government are satisfied that the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property owned by, or vested in, a

panchayat is a direct consequence of misconduct or gross neglect on his part, they may, by order in writing, direct such panchayadar to pay to the panchayat, before a date fixed, the amount required to reimburse it for such loss, waste or nonapplication.

(2) If the amount is not so paid, the collector shall recover it as an arrear of land revenue and credit it to the panchayat fund.

(3) The decision of the Local Government shall be final as to the liability of a panchayadar under subsection (1) and as to the amount to be recovered from him.

41. (a) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any member, officer, servant or agent of a panchayat acting under its direction, in respect of anything done in good faith under this Act or any rule or by-law made hereunder.

(b) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be brought against any panchayat, or any member, officer, servant or agent thereof acting under its direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of three months next after notice in writing has been left or delivered at the office of the panchayat, and also at the residence of the person against whom the suit is intended to be brought, if such person is a member, officer, servant or agent acting under the direction of the panchayat. The notice shall state the cause of action, the nature of the relief sought, the amount of compensation claimed and the name and place of abode of the person who intends to bring the suit; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant.

(c) Every such action shall be commenced within six months after the accrual of the cause of action and not afterwards.

(d) If any panchayat or person to whom a notice under clause (b) is given shall, before a suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff and pay the amount so tendered into court, such plaintiff shall not recover more than the amount so tendered. The plaintiff shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

42. Whoever obstructs or molests the panchayat or any member thereof, or any person employed by it or him, or any person with whom it or he has contracted in the performance of its or his duty, under the provisions of this Act, or prevents or tries to prevent any person from doing anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue of this Act, or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction incidental to the carrying out of any work authorized by this Act, or removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice put up or exhibited by the panchayat or under its authority, shall be liable on conviction by a magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

43. (1) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the institution by the panchayat of a suit for any amount due under this Act.

(2) No assessment or demand made, and no charge imposed, under the authority of this Act, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any clerical error or of any mistake in respect of the name, residence or occupation of any person, or the description of any property or thing, or the amount assessed, demanded or charged, provided that the provisions of this Act have been in substance and effect complied with. And no proceedings under this Act shall merely for defect in form be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

(3) No suit shall be brought in any court to recover any sum of money collected under the authority of this Act or to recover damages an amount of any assessment or collection of money made under the said authority; provided that the provisions of this Act have been in substance and effect complied with.

44. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act not inconsistent therewith.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government shall have power to make rules—

(a) with reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;

(b) for giving intimation of vacancies in the offices of president and panchayadars, for fixing the time within which elections shall be held for filling such vacancies, and generally for regulating all elections under this Act and determining the authority who shall decide disputes relating to such elections;

- (c) regulating the powers of panchayats to acquire, hold and transfer property and to enter into contracts;
 - (d) as to the powers that may be exercised by the president as the chief executive officer of a panchayat;
 - (e) regarding the conduct of meetings of panchayats and quorum;
 - (f) regarding the appointment of the officers and servants of the panchayat and their salaries;
 - (g) as to the accounts to be maintained by panchayats, the audit and publication of such accounts, and the arrangements to be made for the lodging and custody of the panchayat fund;
 - (h) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by panchayats;
 - (i) as to the preparation and sanction of the estimates of receipts and expenditure of panchayats;
 - (j) prescribing the manner in which notifications and orders under this Act shall be published;
 - (k) prescribing instructions for the guidance of the controlling authorities mentioned in sections 57 and 58 of this Act in exercising the powers delegated to them;
 - (l) prescribing the class of magistrates by whom offences under this Act shall be tried;
 - (m) as to the settlement of differences or disputes between any two panchayats or between a panchayat and any other local authority in regard to any matters arising for decision under this Act.
- (3) The power to make rules under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

Form of
notice.

Publication
of by-laws.

Notice of
prohibitions
or setting
apart of
places.

Manner of
serving
documents.

45. All notices given or issued under the provisions of this Act shall be in writing.

46. Every by-law under this Act shall, unless a different method be prescribed under this Act or directed by the panchayat, be written in, or translated into, the chief vernacular of the village and deposited at the office of the panchayat, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office and such other places as the panchayat may direct. And a public proclamation shall be made throughout the village by beat of drum or otherwise that such copy has been so posted up and that the original is open to inspection at the office of the panchayat.

47. Whenever the panchayat shall have set apart any place for any purpose authorized by this Act or shall have prohibited the doing of anything in any place, the president shall forthwith cause to be put up a notice in the chief vernacular of the village of or near each place. Such notice shall, specify the purpose for which such place has been set apart or the act prohibited in such place.

48. (1) When any notice or other document is required by this Act, or by any rule, by-law or order made under it, to be served on, or sent to, any person, the service or sending thereof may be effected

- (a) by giving or tendering the said document to such person; or
- (b) if such person is not found, by leaving such document at his last known place of abode or business, or by giving or tendering the same to some adult member or servant of his family; or
- (c) if such person does not reside in the village and his address elsewhere is known to the president, by sending the same to him by post registered; or
- (d) if none of the means aforesaid be available, by fixing the same in some conspicuous part of such place of abode or business.

(2) When the person is an owner or occupier of any building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier in the document, and in the case of joint owners and occupiers it shall be sufficient to serve it on, or send it to, one of such owners or occupiers.

(3) Whenever in any bill, notice or other document served or sent under this Act a period is fixed within which any tax or other sum is to be paid or any work executed, or anything provided, such period shall, in the absence from this Act of any distinct provision to the contrary, be calculated from the date of such service or sending.

SCHEDULE A.

CALLINGS, TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

[Section 25, sub-section (1), clause (4).]

Document writers and stamp vendors.	Carpenters and smiths of all descriptions.
Law agents.	Other village artisans.
Printers or publishers.	Manufacturers of jaggery, sugar, lodges (tax per vat) or dyas.
Kara.	Manufacturers of beads or tiles and owners of
Arbuthna.	rice-hills (tax per hill).
Exhibitors of puppet shows and expenditure of	Oil-mill owners (tax per mill).
harikathas (tax per performance).	Fuel shop-keepers.
Dancers.	Porty commission agents.
Medicines.	Medical practitioners.
Owners of carts or jethas plying for hire (tax per cart or jetha).	Retail shop-keepers.
Keepers of boarding houses or hotels or eating	Retail traders.
or refreshment houses and shops.	Road-owners (tax per road).
Weavers (tax per loom).	Wholesale traders or merchants.
Carpets, muslin or Madras manufactures.	Factory owners.
Henna or verdukas.	Rice-mill or tannery owners.
Dealers of toddy, arrack, ghee, spices and	Money-lenders.
ferage liquor shops.	Contractors.
Dealers in cattle, goats or sheep (tax per head	Owners of oil-mills worked by mechanical
and).	power.
Grown and cattle breeders.	Owners of cotton-presses and keepers of depots
Professional measures of gourd and other	for banyan, hides or skins.
products.	

B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislative) Dept.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, December 25, 1910.

In line 14 at page 1227 of Part IV of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th November 1910, publishing the proceedings of the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 17th August 1910, insert the figure and word "14" between the word "these" and the word "one".

L. D. SWAMIKANST,

Secretary to the Legislative Council.